

Managing Director



N. LAZARUS
Hong Kong's Only European Optician
(Established Over Forty Years)
Manager: RALPH A. COOPER, R.A.O.C.
Registered Optician to the Government
(Personal Attention)

MASON'S
DELICIOUS
O.K.
SAUCE.

Hongkong Daily Press

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KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY. TIME-TABLE.

On and after April 8th, 1929, until further Notice (all previous Time Tables cancelled.)

STATIONS	No. 1	No. 2	No. 3	No. 4	No. 5	No. 6	No. 7	No. 8	No. 9	No. 10	No. 11	
	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	
Kowloon Dep.	6.40	8.05	8.30	9.15	10.00	12.10	1.15	2.31	3.20	4.30	5.40	7.35
Yau Ma Tei Dep.	6.49	—	—	9.25	10.06	12.15	1.23	—	—	4.38	5.48	7.44
Shatin ...Dep.	7.01	—	—	9.38	10.20	12.30	1.35	—	—	4.52	6.02	7.55
Tai Po ...Dep.	7.15	—	—	9.53	10.35	12.45	1.48	—	—	5.04	6.13	8.08
Tai Po	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Market Dep.	7.30	—	—	9.58	10.37	12.47	1.52	—	—	5.09	6.17	8.12
Fanning Dep.	7.30	—	—	10.10	10.47	12.57	2.02	—	—	5.18	6.27	8.22
Shing Mun ...Dep.	7.45	—	—	10.15	10.52	1.02	2.07	3.09	—	5.23	6.32	8.26
Shatin ...Arr.	7.41	8.45	9.13	10.21	10.58	1.08	2.13	3.15	4.00	5.29	6.38	8.32
Canton ...Arr.	—	12.05	—	5.48	—	—	—	—	7.19	—	—	—

DOWN TRAINS											
STATIONS	No. 1	No. 3	No. 7	No. 8	No. 15	No. 17	No. 19	No. 21	No. 13	No. 23	
	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	
Canton ...Dep.	—	—	—	8.10	—	—	—	—	3.25	—	*
Shunchei ...Dep.	7.17	8.33	10.34	11.27	1.47	2.53	4.39	5.47	6.42	7.07	—
Shing Mun ...Dep.	7.25	8.11	10.43	—	11.55	3.01	4.46	5.54	—	7.14	—
Fanning ...Dep.	7.30	8.15	10.47	—	12.00	3.06	4.50	5.58	—	—	—
Market Dep.	7.40	8.28	10.57	—	12.11	3.17	5.00	6.08	—	—	—
Tai Po ...Dep.	7.44	8.31	11.01	—	12.16	3.22	5.04	6.13	—	—	—
Shatin ...Dep.	7.57	8.44	11.14	—	12.30	3.36	5.17	6.26	—	—	—
Yau Ma Tei ...Dep.	8.11	8.58	11.28	—	12.43	3.48	5.29	6.38	—	—	—
Kowloon ...Arr.	8.17	9.02	11.32	12.07	12.48	3.54	5.35	6.44	7.22	7.49	—

The Home of Beautiful and Distinctive Millinery

THE DOLLY VARDON HAT SHOP

Summer Evening Frocks of Voile and Organdie.
St. GEORGE'S BUILDING.

PAMELA

RAIN!

- Of course we welcome it, for it is badly needed. The air, too, is cooler and nature's colours are washed to a new brilliance.
- But rain means putting aside those lovely flower-like frocks, and big graceful hats.
- As a perfect consolation come the most attractive raincoats, made of proofed georgette and crepe de chine in lovely colours.
- Our collection will give you a new idea of what a "mac" can and should be.

13, Queen's Road Central.

FELIX HAT SHOP

7, ICE HOUSE STREET.



Just arrived:—

A DELIGHTFUL SELECTION OF
SUMMER FROCKS IN FRENCH
VOILE AND CREPE DE CHINE.

HATS FOR EVERY BODY
FOR EVERY OCCASION.

THE PIONEER SILK STORE.

Queen's Road Central.

SALE!

AN UNRIVALED OPPORTUNITY
TO SECURE SILKS OF EVERY
DESCRIPTION, STOCKINGS, ORIENTAL
GARMENTS, EMBROIDERY, BIJOUTERIE,
ETC., AT ROCK BOTTOM PRICES.

In the Ladies' Salon

Flower-like freshness

is an attribute of well-dressed women even
under the most trying climatic conditions.

We are now showing a collection of evening
frocks, specially designed for use in hot
climates.

LANE, CRAWFORD, LTD.

LADIES' SALON (MEZZANINE FLOOR)

TEL. C. 4667.

WOMAN'S PAGE.

ROUND THE TOWN.

RAIN COATS, HATS, FROCKS: A SALE, AND ALL
MANNER OF THINGS.

Although it is so hot, and our
minds are greatly exercised over
the problem of whether it will rain
or not, women can still take an in-
terest in shopping, and to encour-
age that interest the local shops are
importing all manner of fascinating
things to add to the beauty of our
homes and of our own selves.

RAIN COATS.

PAMELA has some most attractive
rain coats. They have been special-
ly created in light weight proofed
silks for use in hot climates, and
are as practical as they are de-
lightful to look at.

There are some in gaily coloured
proofed silk, scarlet with a honey
comb design in silk, blue with an
upstanding storm collar in grey.
More attractive still are a series
made of off-white proofed crepe de
chine which are lined and trimmed
with bright colour, and very cleverly
cut. Oyster, with green lining
and trimmings, fastened with steel
buttons is very chic, so is white
with black, this latter having two
strips of black running right
down the back. Most attractive,
too, is a coat of shot green and
mauve silk, which takes on lovely
lights and shades as the wearer
moves.



FOR THE HOUSE.

In WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW'S I found
some aluminium coffee percolators
in 4, 6, and 8 cup sizes, which can
be used over fire, gas or spirit
lamp. They make quite the best
coffee of any form of coffee machine
I have tried, and cost from \$3.95.
Aluminium folding camp stools
with green canvas seats are very
useful for bench or garden use. A
new curtain material is stencilled
Madras muslin, in various good rich
patterns. This material which
offers very little resistance to the
air, and is yet not transparent, is
an excellent choice for portieres to
hang between two rooms in the hot
weather when the dividing doors are
open.

DELIGHTFUL HATS.

Hats from the DOLLY VARDON HAT
SHOP are always delightful, but
never more so than this season.
Among newcomers this week are
some small crin shapes trimmed
with applique pieces of plain or
printed crepe de chine. Nude crin
is charmingly embellished with
printed silk in brown and white,
while rose pink is given strength by
scraps of gay print stitched on
crown and under brim. Another
flesh pink crin has bands of ribbon
in pastel shades stitched on with
white angora. Old gold crochet
straw makes a very chic cloche
which has white angora stitching
and gros grain ribbon of the same
tone as the straw.

Cloche shapes of stitched plaid
linen are much favoured for wear
with morning frocks of cotton
prints. There are a hundred and
one other delightful shapes in the
Dolly Vardon Hat Shop.

FOR YOURSELF.

In the Ladies' Department of
WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW'S, I saw some
charming collars, and collar and
cuff sets, of lace, muslin and geor-
gette. Since lingerie touches are so
fashionable for morning and after-
noon frocks this summer, this is
indeed a lucky find.

I saw too sleeping nets to protect
a permanent wave, of fine silk in
several colours, and "cap" hair
nets.

THE VOGUE FOR PEWTERWARE.

A widespread revival of interest
in pewterware of all kinds has
already been responsible for a con-
siderable spurt in the pewter-manu-
facturing industry.

The new vogue is accounted for
by the interest shown in the ware
by collectors of antiques, who have
virtually cleared the market of all
early pieces bearing the "touch"
or mark of the maker, and are now
buying modern examples.

From collectors, the fashion has
spread to the general public, and
modern pewterware in articles em-
bracing all sorts of ornaments,
vases, jewellery and tankards, is
now in increasing demand.

Pewter has become the medium
for extraordinarily intricate and
beautiful designs, associated usually
with articles made of the precious
metals.

Pewter, however, has itself reach-
ed the status of a semi-precious
metal, because of the increasing
scarcity of its principal ingredient,
tin, of which it contains ninety-one
per cent.

Manufacturers expect that in
many instances the silver table service
will replace the silver table service
and the silver-plated utensils used
in most kitchens.

HOW TO CARE FOR ORIENTAL RUGS.

Easterners are far more careful
of their beautiful rugs than we
Westerners are.

So often you hear it said that
Eastern rugs never wear out, but
unfortunately they do, and for this
reason they should never be beaten
with a beater nor hung on a line.
Such treatment breaks the founda-
tion threads and causes the knots
soon to get undone.

The Eastern Way.

In the Orient our flat concrete
roofs take the place of the lawn for
the beating and the cleaning of
our rugs.

Every week or two our rugs
should be taken up, laid face down-
wards on the roof, and beaten very
gently with something pliable. Then
a brush should be taken and the
back of the rug thoroughly brush-
ed. The same treatment should be
given to the right side, taking care
not to brush it too hard, and, above
all, never to brush it against the
nap. It should invariably be
brushed with the nap; otherwise the
knots get loosened and the dust is
forced into the material.

It never does a genuine Oriental
rug any harm to have water applied
to it, and after brushing it, it may
be wiped over with a cloth wrung
out of warm water, to which a little
ammonia has been added. Sprink-
ling salt on it and then brushing
it out is also considered very good,
while damp sawdust may be used
in the same way.



A shoulder yoke of plain
material is here effectively com-
bined with polka dots, in a
frocks of printed georgette.

I had an Eastern rug which was
old and dirty-looking, and an ex-
pert advised me to have it washed.
I was rather nervous of doing it
myself, so I engaged a man for the
task which who was accustomed to
that work. He first of all spread
the rug on the concrete roof of the
house and then took a pail of warm
water, a fairly hard brush, and a
cake of good soap. Then he scrub-
bed it well, but never against the
nap, and afterwards wiped it over
with a clean cloth and more warm
water, and eventually, to my horror,
turned on it gently our small gar-
den hose.

Roll the Rug.

After this performance the carpet
looked most disreputable, but he
now put on it a small wooden
roller, only much smaller, and
gently squeezed the water out of
it, working still in the direction of
the nap.

This he did for a long time, and
though the appearance of the rug
was much improved, I was not sure
that it would ever again be fit to
use.

He then told me to leave it out
in the open air for two or three
days, and then it would be ready
for use.

To my amazement, the rug looked
beautiful when thoroughly dry, and
had lost none of its sheen.

Pepper Against Moths.

It should be mentioned that only
vegetable dyes had been used in
the manufacture of this particular
rug, but in the cheaper makes of
rugs—Oriental and otherwise—in
which aniline dyes have been used,
it is not wise to do this washing,
as the colours might run into one
another.

Take the bull by the bottle



WHITEAWAYS.

SPECIAL SALE

OF

MILLINERY

ON

MONDAY, JUNE 17th

AND FOLLOWING DAYS

STARTLING REDUCTIONS

READY-TO-WEAR HATS

FROM \$1.00 EACH.

CALL EARLY

LADIES' OUTFITTING DEPT.

WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & CO., LTD.

HONG KONG.

WHY NOT AN OMELETTE?

"Beat eggs or an omelette and
serve sizzling hot," is good advice
for the cook when he is at a loss for
something for lunch.

Four eggs will be required for
one hungry person's omelette, but
five eggs will make enough for four
women, especially if the omelette
has a filling. I refer, of course, to
the small local eggs.

There are two ways of making an
omelette: the first way is to beat
the eggs separately, add a dessert-
spoonful of milk, salt and pepper
to the yolks, beat the whites stiff,
then stir the whole together and
pour into the hot butter in the
frying-pan.

This makes a light, frothy, dry
omelette—that should be folded once
on itself.

The second way of making an
omelette is not so digestible, but is
the usual way of making a plain
omelette in France.

Beat the whole eggs together
thoroughly with a few teaspoonfuls
of water. The pan should be large
enough for this omelette to be only
a thin layer of egg on the bottom.

Keep the pan moving and prick
the egg frequently until it coagu-
lates but is still liquid on top then
fold over several times.

Never wash the frying-pan, but
wipe first with a greasy cloth, then
with a dry one.

Chopped onions, or tomato pulp,
mixed in with the eggs before
frying, make delicious omelettes.
Cold meat chopped and mixed with
gravy, stewed kidney, vegetable
curry, asparagus tips, mushrooms,
the contents of some cooked sausages
—all these and many other "left-
overs"—in the larder make tasty
fillings. They must be heated
thoroughly and placed on top of
the omelette before it is folded over.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

THE PROBLEM OF FAST COLOURS.

Sometimes so-called "fast"
colours are very fleeting. This is, at
the least, annoying.

For the salesman to say, "This
is a fast colour, madam," is not
very definite. Does he mean fast to
light, or washing, or hot-ironing, or
alkali, perspiration, boiling, bleach-
ing, or what? There are not many
colours fast to all factors that may
affect them. Fortunately such great
fastness is not often required. The
wise purchaser will always consider
the question of colour-fastness, for
often fading involves the scrapping
of fabrics still strong and good in
themselves.

Where daylight exposure is in-
volved an assurance that the colour
is either fast or fadeless to light is
required.

In dress fabrics fadeless colours
are not necessary, but for outdoor
wear reasonable fastness is neces-
sary. Sometimes colours on dress
fabrics are very fugitive and may
fade after a few days' outdoor wear.
Before buying, therefore, ask if the
colour is of satisfactory fastness to
light. Don't just buy colour, but
colour plus satisfaction.

Fastness to light does not neces-
sarily mean fastness to washing. If
fabric has to be washed a simple
washing test on a sample will tell
you if it is satisfactory. This is so
quickly and easily done no wise
woman will start sewing till the test
is performed.

Never conclude a colour is fast
to washing till you have tried it.
In a ready-made frock wash very
carefully the first time and observe
results. Sometimes particularly
charming effects can only be obtain-
ed with colours not fast to hot-wash-
ing.

There are besides the many kinds
of dyes, some dyes which are
inundated with rum, or seasoned
with cinnamon powder and spices.

Haig

TO OPEN
Remove cap
raise lever and
push upwardsTO CLOSE
Replace cap
and push
lever downNEW BOTTLE SEAL
(NO CORKSCREW)

QUICK - CLEAN - SAFE

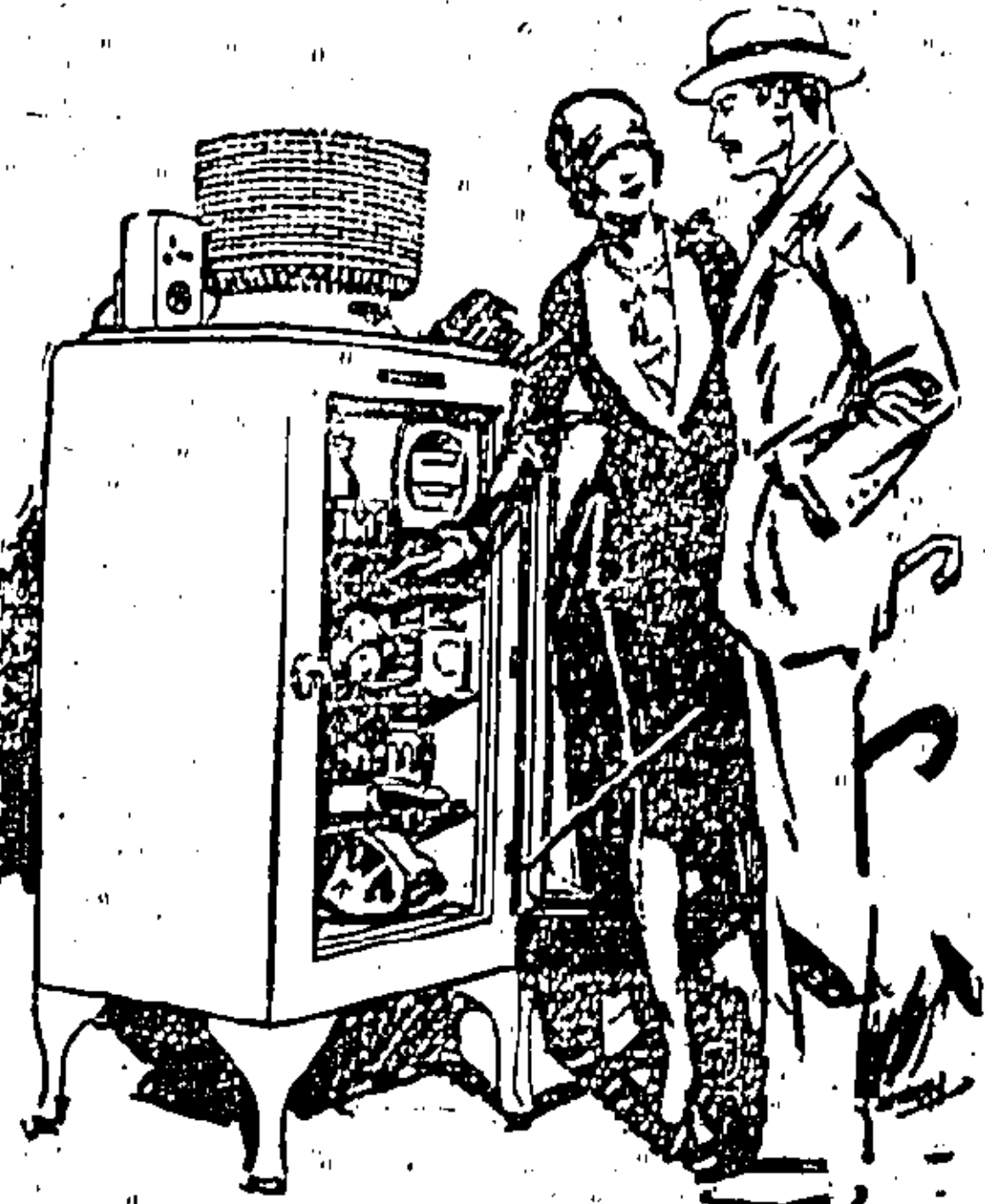
Nobody can put better Whisky into any bottle than that which goes into the Haig bottle.

Doctors are using it
Judges are using it
Sufferers from acidity
find it preferable to
any other stimulant

Sole Agents:-

GANDE, PRICE & CO., LTD.
TEL. O. 135. HONG KONG.Parfumerie Rigaude
ETABLISSEMENTS RIGAUDE,
PARIS.

"MARY GARDEN"

Perfumes
that sell themselves
because the packing is attractive, the contents
fascinating and the price amazing. Copious
selection with or without alcohol from stock
goods to scents for the Smart Set.AGENTS:
VICENTE ATIENZA & CO.
No. 54, NATHAN ROAD, KOWLOON.
TEL. K. 155.Here is a new conception
of Electric RefrigerationAn amazingly simplified
refrigerator created by
GENERAL ELECTRIC
after 15 years of intensive researchIN THE great laboratories of General Electric
Company, some 64 engineers devoted their
knowledge and skill to the development of a
new electric refrigerator for the home.Over four thousand refrigerators, of 19 types
were produced, field-tested and improved before
the perfected models were offered to you.And here is this new refrigerator—created,
perfected and guaranteed by General Electric.

Call and see how simple it is

In the Showrooms of:

THE GENERAL ELECTRIC CO. OF
(CHINA), LTD.
THE HONGKONG ELECTRIC CO.

ANDERSEN, MEYER & CO., LTD. [A.P.R. 9.]

STABBING OF PRISON
WARDER.CORONER'S INQUIRY AT
SINGAPORE.TERRIBLE STRUGGLE
IN GAOL.Singapore, June 7.—The story of
the fatal stabbing of Warden R. G.
Dickson, while he was on duty in
the Singapore Prison was told at the
Coroner's inquiry this morning.Three prisoners from the gaol
were present. The first was a Chinese
who is alleged to have stabbed
Warden Dickson and is serving
sentence for attempted murder of a
policeman. The second is a Tamil,
who has been charged with abet-
ment of the murder of Warden Dick-
son, and who completed a sentence
for culpable homicide a week after
the attack on the warden. The
third prisoner was called as a wit-
ness by the police.

Considerable Force Used.

Dr. G. H. Swapp said Warden
Dickson had four wounds. The
right lung and liver were penetra-
ted. The wounds could have been
caused by the pair of tailor's
scissors produced in court. The
wounds were six inches deep.Mr. Bourne: It was a determined
attack?Witness: Very determined. Con-
siderable force must have been
used.The Chinese prisoner who was
called as a witness by the police
said that he was binding a book in
a workshop. Two European warders
were in charge. One was Warden
Dickson and the other Warden Far-
well.Witness while at work looked up
and saw Dickson fall and realised
that he had been stabbed, for a
prisoner was brandishing a scissor
blade. That prisoner was the Chinese
in the dock. Witness saw
Dickson's assailant plunge his weapon
in three times, somewhere near the
stomach.Dickson fell out, and Farwell
fired, ran towards him and clutched
at the scissor blade with which
Dickson had been stabbed. His
hand was cut, but eventually he got
it away from the assailant.While they grappled, Dickson,
from where he lay on the ground,
motioned to Farwell to get out of
the way, and then fired. The pris-
oner fell to the ground, and Farwell
struggled on the ground. Farwell called
to the Tamil prisoner in the dock
for help. This man did not
thing. He said "Mari tolong, tauh"
and then called out "kasi, kasi."

Single Blade Used.

Witness added that the shot by
Dickson was fired after the prisoner
and Farwell fell to the ground, not
before. While the two were strug-
gling Dickson fired. Then the
struggle ceased. At Farwell's call,
some native warders arrived on the
scene at this stage, and the prisoner
was taken away.Only a single blade of the scissors
was used by Dickson's assailant.
Dickson was popular with the pris-
oners. He had, about a month
previously, seen the Chinese pris-
oner in the dock hiding some knives
and also some tobacco which he
found on the prisoner, and for this
reported him.The prisoner was punished on
Dickson's report.

European Warden's Account.

Warden J. E. Farwell said he
heard a shout from the other side
of the workshop. When he looked
round, he saw Warden Dickson
spring forward from near a cup-
board. As he jumped forward, wit-
ness saw a knife in the prisoner's
hand being drawn out of Dickson's
back. Dickson's action in springing
forward had had the effect as it
were, of the knife being drawn out
of his body by the prisoner, who was
to the rear of him.Witness drew his revolver, and
ran towards them. Then both went
down, the prisoner underneath, on
his back, and Dickson on top of
him, also on his back. The pris-
oner's left arm was round Dickson's
throat, and he was swinging his
right arm round, stabbing at him.The only place witness could fire
at was the prisoner's buttock. Wit-
ness fired, but the bullet choked in
the barrel.Witness seized the prisoner's wea-
pon arm."But I could not get the knife
away," he said. "The prisoner was
very strong, and I fell on him, still
holding on to the knife.""All the prisoners round were
Chinese, except the Tamil in the
dock. I called to him 'Tolong,' He
said 'No,' and called out 'Lagi,
lagi.'"

A Dangerous Criminal.

"I succeeded in getting the knife
away," witness added, "and said
to Dickson, 'It is all right, Dick;
I have him.' The prisoner now
turned his attention to me. As we
struggled, I saw Dickson rise to
his knees. He produced his re-
volver, close to my ear. I said
'Don't fire, Dick.' A moment or
two later, he fired, and the struggle
ceased. Dickson rose to his feet,
and staggered to a nearby desk.
He sat there, and took off his hat.
He sat a few moments and then got
up and went away."Witness added that he did not
have the opportunity to blow him
(Continued at foot of next column).H.K. VOLUNTEER
CORPS.

COMMANDANT'S ORDERS.

[ORDERS BY LT.-COL. L. G. BIRD, D.S.O.,
O.B.E., COMMANDANT.]

No. 24/29.

1.—Kirkpatrick Cup.

Special instructions regarding the
Inter-Unit Competition for this Cup
were issued at a conference on June
4, 1929. Any officers who could not
attend but are interested should
apply to the Adjutant for schemes
and information.Unit schemes to be submitted by
5 p.m. on Wednesday, June 19,
and a final conference will be held
at Corps Headquarters at 6 p.m. on
Friday, June 21, 1929.

2.—Arms.

All rifles will be returned to Corps
Headquarters immediately for an-
nual inspection.

3.—Corps Band.

There will be Band Practice in
multi on Tuesday, June 18, at Corps
Headquarters at 6.30 p.m.

4.—Mounted Infantry Company.

Parade at Causeway Stables at
5.30 p.m. on Thursday, June 20, 1929.

5.—Machine Gun Company.

Recruits Parade will be held on
Tuesday, June 18, at 5.30 p.m.
Dress: Multi, belt and sidearms.

N.C.O.'s CLASS.

Instructor's Class will be held on
Friday, June 21, at 5.30 p.m. Dress:
Multi.

6.—Scottish Company.

PIPE BAND.

Weekly practices are being held
each Wednesday at 6 p.m. at Corps
Headquarters. From now onwards
the Drummers will parade with the
pipes.

7.—Portuguese Company.

N.C.O.'s CLASS.

The next N.C.O.'s Class will be
held at Corps Headquarters on Fri-
day, June 21, at 5.30. It is most
essential that a full muster be pre-
sented. A short meeting of N.C.O.'s
will be held immediately after
parade.

PEAK RANGE.

The Peak Range has been al-
located to the Company on Sunday,
June 30, 1929. Firing will commence
at 9 a.m. sharp.

8.—Strength.

The following recruits have been
taken, on the strength and posted
as under:—No. 1482 Pte. T. Barretto, No. 9
Platoon, as from June 7, 1929.
No. 1483 Pte. F. M. da Silva, No.
10 Platoon, as from June 7,
1929.

9.—Transfers.

No. 1399 Pte. F. S. Holcroft, from
Motor Cycle Section to Mounted
Infantry Company, as from June 1,
1929.No. 834 Pte. T. L. Knight, from
Armoured Car Section to Reserve
Company, as from February 6, 1929.The following N.C.O. and men are
transferred to the Reserve Com-
pany, Scottish Section, as from June
1, 1929:—No. 334 L/Cpl. A. Duncan, from
No. 5 Platoon.No. 585 Pte. W. Crichton, from
No. 6 Platoon.No. 592 Piper J. H. S. Duncan, from
No. 6 Platoon.No. 484 Pte. H. G. Howard, from
No. 7 Platoon.No. 908 Pte. G. S. B. Thomson, from
No. 7 Platoon.No. 1047 Pte. D. Thompson, from
No. 7 Platoon.

10.—Exemption.

No. 692 Pte. W. C. Clark, Motor
Cycle Section, granted six months'
exemption from Volunteer duty from
June 1, 1929.

11.—Reversion.

No. 1191 Corpl. C. A. Cunha, No.
11 Platoon, reverts to rank of Pri-
vate at his own request, as from
May 17, 1929.

12.—Long Service Medal.

H.E. the Governor has awarded
the Colonial Auxiliary Forces Long
Service Medal to No. 188 Sergt. W.
E. C. Robson of the Armoured Car
Section, H.K.V.D.C., on May 31,
1929.

13.—Struck Off the Strength.

Having left the Colony:—No. 830
Pte. H. R. Remington, Reserve Com-
pany, as from May 21, 1929.R. A. Wozar Murray, Major,
Adjutant, H.K.V.D.C.
Hong Kong, June 14, 1929.

NOTICE.

The Machine Gun Company Rifle
Club will hold their next meeting
on Sunday, June 23, at 9.30 a.m. on
the Peak Range to shoot for the
Company Commander's Cup.whistle, until after the struggle
ceased.Mr. Cullen: What would have
happened, do you think, if the
bullet had not stopped in the barrel
of your revolver?Witness: Well, Sir, I certainly
think Mr. Dickson would have got
only that first wound in his back,
and nothing more, for if his assailant
was hit in the buttock, where I
aimed, he was bound to have col-
lapsed.The Chinese prisoner witness
knew to be a dangerous criminal.
He had previously attacked another
prisoner.
The inquiry was adjourned.

"THE WIND."

FURTHER TRIALS FOR
LILLIAN GISH.UNUSUAL AND INTERESTING
PICTURE.

[BY OUR FILM CRITIC.]

"The Wind," which can be seen
to-day and to-morrow at the
Queen's, is an ambitious picture.
Victor Seastrom who directed, has
tried to make the terrible ever-
present wind at the scene of his
story the central character, and has
succeeded. As the story unfolds
the wind literally and metaphorically
gathers force and personality,
gradually swamping every other
character, except the heroine, and
coming as near to "Materialisa-
tion" in the tragic climax as is
permissible to true art. We had
the same idea worked out in "Rain,"
but this is a much better film, good
as that was. When Lillian Gish
kills her betrayer she is not so
much occupied with him as she is
with her other intangible and
indestructible enemy—the wind.
When she buries the dead man, the
wind uncovers him. It is not the
spirit of the man she dreads for no
ghost can be so relentless and so
powerful as the wind which tor-
ments and mocks her to the verge
of madness. The situation between the
innocent heroine and the villain
with whom she has to fight for her
honour has been played so often
that there is little fresh to say but
this implacable impersonal foe is
another matter, and far more in-
teresting to watch.Lillian Gish must have sometimes
regretted the possession of deli-
cately pathetic features, for because of
them her screen career has led her
along *via dolorosa* of snowstorm,
flood, fire, brutal men folk and now
wind. She does not seem to age
a day despite her trials and in
"The Wind" looks still the
same fragile girl as she did years
ago when she nearly lost her life in
making "Way Down East."The story of "The Wind" may
be told in a few lines. Hetty, the
daughter of a ruined Southern
gentleman is compelled to seek a
home with her cousin and his wife
in their desert ranch. The wife is
bitterly jealous of Hetty and forces
her to marry a neighbouring
rancher Lige (Lars Hanson) whom
she does not love. From the
moment she arrives at the ranch
the constant windstorms fret her
nerves, and when she is left alone
in Lige's ramshackle little cabin
while he is about his business she
nearly goes out of her mind. A
travelling cattleman named Wist
Roddy (Montague Love) visits her
when her husband is away and
tragedy occurs. The half-crazed
girl shoots him and buries his body
in the sand. Then the husband
returns, and Hetty realises that
her relief and joy at his coming
mean that she loves him."The Wind" is a tragic story
in a romantic and unusual setting.
It is a film which you should not
miss.

CINEMA NEWS.

"THE BATTLE OF VERDUN."

Keen interest has been aroused by
the announcement that the famous
French film, "The Battle of
Verdun" is being shown short-
ly at the Queen's. This is some-
thing more than a war pic-
ture, it is a national effort to
put on record a national achieve-
ment. The picture contains nothing
but actual photographs taken on
the field of battle, there are no
studio sets and no attempt has been
made to introduce a plot of any
kind. Facts and figures only are
given. It was taken at great per-
sonal risk by a French cameraman
who followed the first lines through-
out the historic engagement. One
of the most interesting features of
the film is the scene showing
General Hindenberg, General Lu-
dendorff, General Petain, The
Crown Prince of Germany, and
many other famous war figures
actually directing operations. The
famous "75" guns are also seen in
action together with the havoc they
wrought. Graphic details of the
evacuation of Verdun and many
other interesting scenes are includ-
ed. "The Battle of Verdun" is a
profoundly moving drama and a
great chapter in the history of the
Great War."PREP AND PEP" COMING
TO QUEEN'S."Prep and Pep" a comedy of
College life will be screened on
Sunday and Monday at the Queen's.
It features David Rollins and
Nancy Drexel. It was filmed on
the grounds of Culver Military
Academy in Indiana.Cyril Rende comes to the
academy where his father was
a famous athlete, but
he proves a failure and the laughing
stock of the school.Later urged by love Cyril wins
honour for himself and school.

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5.30 "	8.30 "
6.00 "	

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MENS OUTFITTING DEPARTMENT

COLONEL WHO RESENTED CRITICISMS.

MAJOR LAKE AND THE K.O.S.B. MUDDLE.

CORPORAL HENDRY'S ALLEGED "SLACKNESS."

REGIMENTAL CUSTOM TO TRUST CLERKS.

Major Lake informed the President of the Court Martial sitting in Murray Barracks yesterday that when he made certain criticisms and suggestions to Lieut.-Col. Comyn, the Officer Commanding the 2nd Bn., K.O.S.B., they were resented.

"All criticisms and suggestions were resented always by the C.O.," he declared.

Major Ogilvy, the 2nd-in-Command of the Battalion, is facing charges of negligence whilst acting as President of the Regimental Institute.

WHY MAJOR LAKE RE-ORGANISED THE OFFICE.

At yesterday's sitting, the cross-examination of Major Lake, the present President of the Regimental Institute, was resumed by Major Miles, the defending officer. In reply to Major Miles' witness said he had had considerable experience in organising and keeping accounts before he took over the duties of P.R.I. on October 17, as he had on a previous occasion reorganised officers' mess accounts. He had also had experience of registering correspondence.

Major Miles: My point is this. When you came into the P.R.I. office, I suggest your ideas of running the office were very different to those of the accused and that you came in with the intention of reorganising it—Yes.

"Trusted Like a Brother." Witness went on to say that he found there was no postage book. The lowest he had spent on postage in a month was 80 cents and the highest \$2.80.

Major Miles: Do you agree that you did find in the account book, entries in relation to postage expenses?—Yes.

When you arrived in the office was there a safe there?—No. You have told the Court you carried on with the system which you found to be in force?—Yes.

Do you agree that that system was based on implicit trust in the P.R.I.'s clerk?—Yes. Asked by Major Miles to give a reason why the system should be based on that trust, Major Lake said he had never worked otherwise. He had served with his clerk, Sergt. Bardell, for 20 years and trusted him like a brother.

Major Miles: Do you agree it is, and has been, the custom of this Regiment to trust one's subordinates until one finds they cannot be trusted?—That is true.

A Crossed Cheque. Asked if a cheque produced was crossed when he signed it, witness said he was "pretty certain" it was because he had given orders to Corporal Hendry that cheques were to be crossed.

Major Miles: Can you swear that this cheque was crossed before signature?—I am afraid I cannot. Whose is the handwriting on the cheque?—I can only give an opinion. I think it is Corporal Hendry's.

Clue to Fraud. Major Lake said he remembered the cheque very clearly because it was through it he discovered Corporal Hendry's fraud. He discovered the cheque about the middle of November, probably November 8 or 9, when he was checking the October accounts. He could not remember the exact day when he discovered the fraud. Major Miles: When you took over the duties of P.R.I., did you know the amounts of rebate which the N.A.A.F.I. had to pay and how often they had to pay?—No.

Did you subsequently discover that rebate had been paid on November 20, to Corporal Hendry, which amounts were not entered into the account?—Yes.

Rebate for the month of October?—Yes. A Possibility. Is it possible that Corporal Hendry, when he found you becoming suspicious, created the muddle in the office in order to conceal his actions in the past?—I think it is quite possible.

After some discussion witness agreed he meant that after he had been in the office for some days he asked for the correspondence and he thought it was possible that Corporal Hendry had then created the muddle.

President: For how long did you think you would be P.R.I. when you took over the duties? What was the impression on your mind?—I realised that if I had been asked to give up the duty when the Commanding Officer came back off leave, I should have resented it!

A Simple Question.

The President: Why don't you give the proper answer? Cannot you understand my simple question? What did you expect would be the position when the Colonel returned?—I should have resented having to give up. If the Commanding Officer had—

Please, Major Lake, give me a simple answer to a simple question. It is nothing to do with the Commanding Officer. How long did you expect to take office for? About three weeks?—Well, yes.

Judge Advocate: And then, if you were asked to give up the P.R.I. duties there would have been trouble?—That's right.

President: Are you going to answer my original question?—I cannot.

Judge Advocate: The question I just put you have answered in the affirmative. Is that correct? You are sure?—Oh, absolutely!

C.O. Not Surprised.

President: If you took all the trouble you said in going into the question of re-organising the P.R.I.'s office, you must have expected to be in office for a considerable time?—I should have resented it very much if the office had been taken from me. Very much indeed, as a matter of fact!

Why don't you answer these questions? Why did you take all this trouble if you did not expect to be in office for a long period?—The re-organisation of the P.R.I.'s office was done by me in order that I should be more able to resent losing the job.

Was the C.O. surprised when he returned and found you doing the duty?—No, I told him the next day.

Did Not Tell Colonel.

How did you know he would not wish to become P.R.I.?—In view of the fact that you had found certain things out of order, did it not occur to you that the whole of the accounts were in a most unsatisfactory condition?—I found they were in that state, as a matter of fact, when I went to see Major Ogilvy after I had been in office about a week.

That was before the C.O. came back and, of course, before Major Ogilvy went on leave?—Yes, we discussed it together.

When did you report it to your C.O.?—I did not see him on the day he came off leave but I reported it to him the day after.

You tell me that in all seriousness! You knew the accused was going home on leave on the day the C.O. returned yet, despite this fact, you did not report it until after he had gone, and you knew he had gone?—There was no reason why Major Ogilvy should not have gone on leave. There were muddles in the accounts, certainly, but I thought I could clear that up.

A Serious Matter.

Did you not think such a serious matter should have been brought to the notice of the C.O. before accused went on leave?—If there had been evidence of fraud, yes, but there was no evidence of actual fraud. Muddle, yes. I don't think, when I first reported it, that a very grave view was taken of the matter.

How came you to take over from Major Ogilvy?—He was Commanding Officer at the time and he said to me, "I want you to take over P.R.I." or words to that effect. The accounts appeared to have been before an audit board. I went into the office, had a look round and all that sort of thing, and gradually took over. I did not go into the accounts with Major Ogilvy.

Were you a member of that audit board?—No.

Did you take over any money or cheques from accused?—Only the key of the safe which was then in the guard room.

Did it not occur to you earlier that Corporal Hendry might have been up to something dishonest?—I thought he was getting slack and wanted pulling up badly. I gave him a strong talking to.

(Continued on next column).

ANGRY VICTIM'S REVENGE.

ALLEGED ROBBER BEATEN WITH SHOVEL.

SEQUEL TO KOWLOON CITY RAID.

An interesting story in which a smart youngster of 7 and an angry man armed with a shovel figured prominently was told yesterday when three Chinese were charged before Mr. T. S. Whyte Smith at Kowloon Magistracy with participating in an armed robbery at an unnumbered matshed in Ngau Chi Wan, Kowloon City, and with unlawful possession of clothing suspected of having been stolen. Detective Inspector Fallon was in charge of the case and the defendants pleaded, not guilty.

Outlining the case, Inspector Fallon said that on May 18 at about 9.15 p.m. five men gained admittance to an unnumbered matshed at Ngau Chi Wan, Kowloon City, and, after holding up the inmates trusted them up.

A Bright Youngster.

However, they forgot a small boy about 7 years of age who managed to slip out of the house and ran over to a matshed where some workmen lived. A stone was heard to hit the raided house; a pre-arranged danger signal from a confederate. The robbers immediately left their victims and ran out of the house. One of the inmates, To Hai, who was not bound securely managed to free himself and gave chase. He followed the third defendant and called out for help.

Beaten Up With a Shovel.

A P.W.D. employee who was coming from Kowloon City in a bus was aroused by the cries and got out. He met the pursuer whom he recognized as a friend. Both gave chase and overtook the defendant.

To Hai was armed with a shovel which he used to advantage as soon as he got within reach. The defendant was knocked to the ground, "and," Inspector Fallon continued, "how much further he was assaulted is not known; but he was sent to hospital where he remained for six weeks!"

Kai Tack Takes a Hand.

The Chinese gardener employed by Mr. H. Summers of Ngau Chi Wan, was also roused by the cries and informed Mrs. Summers of the robbery. He suggested that the Police at Kowloon City be telephoned, but Mrs. Summers sent him direct in the car to the Station where a report was made to Inspector Phillips. The Kai Tack Aerodrome was also got in touch with, and asked to keep a look out for suspects as their line of retreat lay through the landing field. Later two men—the first and second defendants—were seen to cross the Aerodrome ground and were challenged and arrested by the Indian guard. One of the defendants was wearing a wet pair of trousers inside out, while the other had on a jacket which was too small for him.

Before To Hai, the pursuer, had seen the clothes he told Inspector Phillips that he would find English letters on the back of the jacket. The jacket was examined and the letters were found as stated. The clothes were also identified as his property by To Hai.

The defendants totally denied any complicity in the armed robbery.

The case was adjourned.

Easy to Destroy Letters.

Did you open all the letters?—Well, I don't know. I think I opened a few. Corporal Hendry opened most of them, I believe.

If that was so, then it was a simple matter for the P.R.I.'s clerk to destroy or conceal any letters he did not wish you to see?—Oh, yes.

You have mentioned making a few criticisms to the Commanding Officer which were resented. Why did he resent them?—He always did.

Am I to take it that your answer is that the C.O. resented all criticisms and suggestions?—Yes.

Is that quite right?—The Judge Advocate is to make a note of that answer?—Yes.

Witness went to resume his seat and then hesitated.

"Can I just amend my statement, sir?" he asked the President.

Col. Stewart: Yes. What is it you wish to have written down?—Perhaps, sir, I had better say that he invariably appeared to resent them.

Again witness resumed his seat and then, when the questions and answers were read over to him, said that he would like to add the words, "until a comparatively recent date."

Sergt. Alfred Bardell, the present P.R.I. clerk, was the next witness called and said that he took over the duties from Corporal Hendry. He discovered certain discrepancies shortly afterwards.

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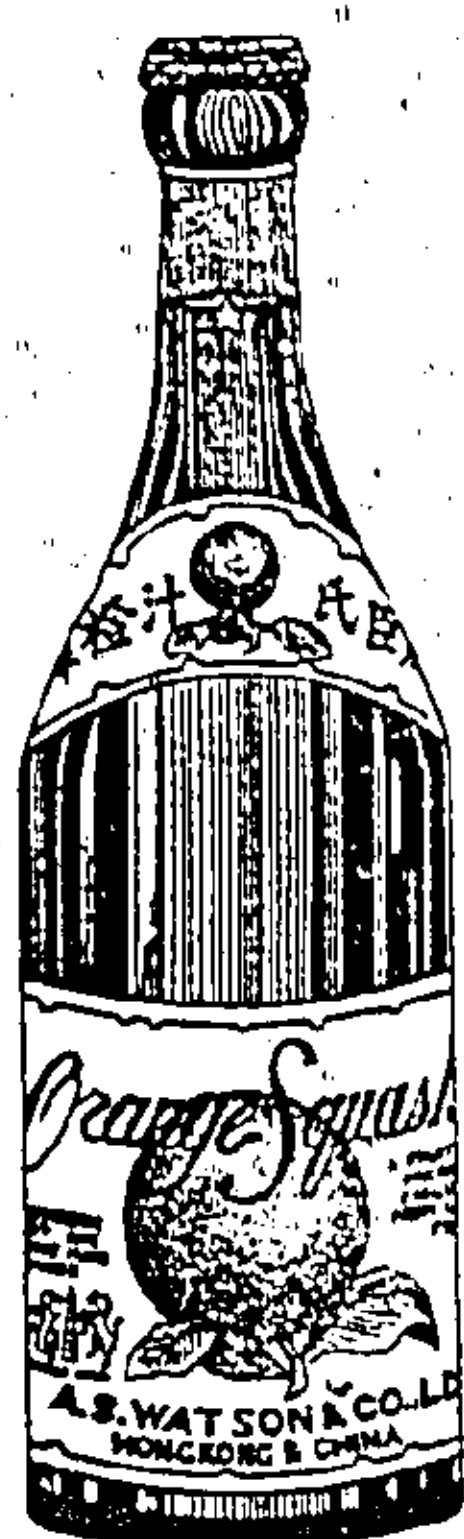
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WEATHER REPORT.

Yesterday's weather report, forecast and remarks, issued by the Royal Observatory at 6.20 p.m., stated:—

Pressure remains highest to the north-east of Japan and relatively low over China generally.
Local Forecast:—S.W. winds, moderate, fair, some local showers.

Save Water.

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The Daily Press.

HONG KONG, JUNE 14, 1929.

JAPANESE COMPETITION IN TEXTILES.

It has been recently asserted that total costs in the Japanese cotton industry are only about one-third of the aggregate expenses borne by Lancashire spinners. If this statement is true, the prospect of Britain recovering and extending her markets in China is none too hopeful. British goods, when made and packed, have to bear the cost of freight for a voyage of from eight to ten thousand miles. The product of Osaka mills and factories for the China market has to be carried by sea for about as many days as Lancashire goods travel weeks. This additional expense on top of a 200 per cent. increase in original cost of production would mean that British cotton goods were so heavily handicapped as to be almost out of the running. It is not at all certain, however, whether there is such an enormous difference between British and Japanese costs, though the difficulty of getting at accurate detailed information concerning Japanese factory expenses makes it almost impossible to make a really reliable comparison. A memorandum by Mr. W. B. Cunningham, formerly British Consul at Osaka, and the statistical bulletin of the Cotton Yarn Association led to the belief that the relative efficiency of labour in Japan, and the cost of welfare services at the mills, gave Lancashire a considerable margin of advantage in actual spinning costs, but an article in the *Commercial* (Manchester), rather tends to shake that belief.

The correspondent of the *Manchester* journal states that although Japanese spinning costs are so much below Lancashire ones the contrast in weaving is even greater. The writer of the article disagrees with previous calculations of Japanese weaving costs on several important points, in asserting, for example, that nearly all weaving sheds work two shifts, and that the number of workers per 100 looms is about 40, instead of 60 as stated by other authorities. In addition, it is stated that the usual number of looms per weaver is four, while six or even eight are not uncommon, whereas the Yarn Association's bulletin stated that the average number of looms minded by a competent weaver was only two or three. These differences naturally affect all the conclusions reached, and it is scarcely surprising that the results obtained differ widely from those obtained by previous observers. The writer of the article, for example, states that the daily earnings of a weaver engaged on a sheeting are 2s. 9d., which agrees with the figure given in the Yarn Association's bulletin, but whereas the contributor to the *Commercial* states that this wage would be received by a weaver minding six looms and producing 300 yards of cloth, the Yarn Association assumed of looms and a production of only 100 yards. These differences and disparities are so divergent that any conclusions drawn from them must

be taken with considerable reserve. And after all, it is not the relative labour costs in Lancashire and Japan that are so important as the prices at which British and Japanese spinners and weavers can lay down goods of similar quality.

In a recent issue of the *Manchester Guardian* a correspondent suggests the possibility that those interested in the Japanese cotton industry may have given recent investigators information specially selected—"hand picked," to use an expressive colloquialism. The writer calls attention to the fact that the British Consul at Osaka, in preparing his report on Japan's cotton industry, not only had the advantage of his official position, long residence in the country, and acquaintance with the language to assist him, but found the Japanese cotton industry more or less undisturbed by suspicion. Since 1926, however, the Japanese have become fully aware of the interest taken by Lancashire in their affairs, and may, not unnaturally, have concluded that this is not specially directed to the benefit of the Japanese cotton industry. In these circumstances it is not difficult to imagine that the information supplied to later investigators has been consciously selected for export. The author of the article in the *Commercial* appears to have erred in taking a cost which included all payments made for service by Lancashire producers as merely a labour cost. The difference between British and Japanese labour costs, therefore, is not so great, as alleged, even assuming the figures of Japanese costs are correct, which seems doubtful.

For example, it is suggested that while wages in Japan have fallen, the output of operatives has increased, which seems an inversion of the usual order of things. Again, it is asserted that in Japan from 90 to 95 per cent. efficiency is obtained with plain cloths on ordinary looms, whereas it is a fact that in Lancashire an employer is satisfied to get 85 per cent. efficiency from looms tended by weavers of many years' experience. It also appears that no allowance is made by the writer in the *Commercial* for depreciation in dealing with manufacturing costs in Japan. The Lancashire figures which are compared with Japanese costs include an allowance for depreciation, so that again the comparison is at fault. Japan certainly has an advantage over Lancashire in the matter of cheap labour—or perhaps we should say poorly-paid labour, which is not quite the same thing. But it is probable that this advantage is offset to a considerable extent by higher costs in other directions. For example, it is stated that the total manufacturing cost of one class of cloth is nearly double the actual labour cost, whereas in Lancashire the total cost is only about 25 per cent. above wage cost—and this includes depreciation, which the Japanese figure excludes. It would seem, then, that while really accurate comparison is most difficult, the difference between British and Japanese costs is not nearly so great as was suggested, and therefore the prospects for increasing Lancashire trade in competitive markets with Japanese goods are correspondingly brighter.

News and Views.

A fine of \$5 was imposed at Kowloon Magistracy yesterday for drawing water from a fire hydrant.

Quarantine restrictions have been imposed against arrivals at Hong Kong from Saigon on account of cholera and plague.

An amah employed by Sergeant Hunt of the Central Police Station has been injured by the bursting of a bottle of mineral water which she was taking out of an ice chest.

In our advertisement columns details are given of additional bus-services to Repulse Bay during the bathing season, commencing tomorrow (Saturday). In addition to the services definitely scheduled, additional buses will be put on if necessary.

"Prep And Pop," a new comedy film, will be shown at the Queen's Theatre on Sunday and Monday in place of "The Battles of Verdun." The latter picture, however, will have an early screening in Hong Kong.

Yesterday afternoon two big junks, one loaded with rattan, collided in the Central Fairway. They were both at the time being towed and both were damaged one to the extent of \$100 and the other \$25. No one was hurt.

The manager of the Kowloon Furniture Store has reported the theft of \$340 from a safe. He also stated that he had recently lost the key of the safe and was using a duplicate when he discovered the loss of the money.

A Chinese woman jumped into the harbour from the ferry boat Man Lee as the boat left the Yaumati Wharf at 6.30 p.m. last evening. She was rescued by a member of crew and a passenger and was sent to the Kwong Wah Hospital.

A Chinese girl of 13 was knocked down and killed on the New Territory Road near Lomachau by a motor bus belonging to the Nam Hing Company. It was stated that the girl attempted to retrieve something from the roadway and did not see the bus. She was hit on the head by the off side headlamp and killed instantaneously.

An application for the rehearing of the Summary Court Case in which Mr. Harry Cooper unsuccessfully sued The Newspaper Enterprise, Ltd. for damages for wrongful dismissal is to be made in the Summary Court to-morrow (Saturday) by solicitor for plaintiff (Messrs. Johnson, Stokes and Master).

A fine of \$10 or in default fourteen days' hard labour was imposed by Mr. E. W. Hamilton yesterday on a Chinese living at No. 3, Mallory Street, Wanchai, on his conviction for being in possession of a quantity of gunpowder and some fuses. The explosives were found in the defendant's house, following a Police raid.

Appearing on behalf of the Secretariat for Chinese Affairs, Mr. R. H. Butters informed Mr. T. S. Whyte Smith, at the Kowloon Magistracy that the prosecution were applying for rehearing of the case in which three Chinese women were acquitted of being involved in the sale of a girl kidnapped from Kowloon. The application will be heard next Thursday.

Safety in Numbers.

Some-wise man of old has said that in the multitude of counselors there is safety. We hope the establishment of the Water Supply Emergency Committee will produce proof of the truth of this axiom. With such a representative assembly of citizens acting in the capacity of advisors to the Government, every possible suggestion of any practical value for dealing with the water problem can be examined and reported upon. In addition to ideas on the subject which members of the Committee themselves may have, the community is invited to submit suggestions for consideration. The critical situation which has developed affects every person resident in the Colony, and everyone now has the opportunity of expressing views on the most effective means of obtaining and distributing water. The problem, however, is much more technical than is generally realised, and many plans which appear not only feasible but simple to the lay mind are unfortunately found unworkable when examined by the expert. Whatever the result of the Committee's labours, and its appeal to the public for suggestions, the gravity of the situation has been now brought home to everybody. The present shortage of water in the Colony is primarily due to the unusually heavy rainfall—since January there has been only one-third of the average precipitation, roughly 10 inches instead of 30. This is a very unfortunate—but not altogether unexpected—state of affairs, and before the Emergency Committee concludes its labours it will, perhaps, make some recommendations to the Government in regard to provision against further dry "wet" seasons. "Good luck cannot be expected to continue indefinitely," declared the Waterworks Engineer twelve months ago, and after this year's unpleasant experience steps should be taken to carry out the pledge made by Mr. Butters many years ago that the water supply would be always kept up to meet the requirements of the Colony.

France's Foreign Trade.

The statistics of French foreign trade for the first three months of this year give the value of imports at \$122,152,000, and that of the exports \$96,000,000. This represents an increase of 18 per cent. in the value of the imports and a decrease of 8 per cent. in that of the exports as compared with the corresponding period of last year. The tonnage of imports and exports varied as compared with last year in almost the same proportion. The "adverse balance" is no doubt accounted for mainly by invisible exports, particularly interest on foreign investments and the ever-increasing receipts from the tourist industry. It is worthy of note that the category of imports showing the greatest increase both in value and volume is that of raw materials. This is plainly an indication of prosperity. Imports of foodstuffs have also greatly increased. Raw materials during the three months provided nearly two-thirds of the whole value of the imports and only a fourth of that of the exports, whereas the value of the manufactured goods exported was close on two-thirds of the whole and that of manufactured goods imported only about one-seventh of the whole. In March the value of the total imports (\$29,433,000) was slightly lower and that of the total exports (\$23,441,000) slightly higher than in February.

Britain's Lead in Rayon Industry.

"Houses, offices, factories, hotels, theatres, cinemas, and dance halls are all so well heated, lighted, and ventilated that we are today surrounded with a sub-tropical climate. Rapid movement and this warm atmosphere have compelled a reduction in the weight of our clothing, and women especially, because of their greater mobility, have demanded greater freedom in the design of their clothing. Education, sport, and dancing have played their part, and the cumulative result has been a demand for fewer, shorter, lighter, and brighter clothes." This said Mr. A. B. Shearer, in an address to the British Science Guild at the Mansion House, London, was one of the reasons for the recent remarkable growth in the manufacture of rayon, or "artificial silk." It must be placed to the credit of British organisation, business foresight, engineering skill, textile technology, and salesmanship," he added, "that this country has been able to take and maintain the lead in this great new industry." In the actual production of rayon about 25,000 workers are now directly engaged, but to this must be added engineers constructing the machinery, chemical workers producing the raw materials, and the far greater numbers engaged in processing the yarn for manufacture, weaving, knitting, dyeing, and finishing, and making up for sale. If all these are included, the number of work-people in the British Isles dependent upon the rayon industry, is probably at least 300,000.

Old Chelsea.

The Chelsea Society, which was founded two years ago to "protect and foster the amenities of Chelsea," appointed two members to join a committee to consider plans for the reconstruction of Sloane-square. A composite plan is still under consideration, and it has been suggested by Lord Cranbrook that the Royal Fine Art Commission should be consulted before a final decision is reached. While nothing big seems likely to be attempted, the report states, "it is to be hoped at least that railings may be avoided and, some, if not all, the trees saved." The Ministry of Transport having permanent adopted the roundabout traffic system at Sloane-square, which renders these changes necessary, will contribute substantially towards the cost of the scheme when ultimately approved. Owing to complaints of obstructed light by residents, or for other reasons, several fine trees have recently been felled or severely lopped in Carlyle-square, the King's-road burial ground, Cheyne-walk, and Chelsea Embankment. An eleven-hour plea was put in for the tree at the King's-road side of the guardians' building, and a reprieve was granted. The hard lopping to which many fine trees are subjected, the report adds, is an unsightly and permanent mutilation, and it is hoped that it will only be resorted to in cases of real necessity. The report refers to the society's unavailing efforts to avert the destruction of Lombard-terrace, "this most beautiful spot of Old Chelsea," as Sir William Orpen described it in his letter of protest to the *Times*. "The house at its western end," the report states, "has been demolished, leaving a hideous gap; but the little terrace houses still cling, limpet-like, to their hold on the corner by the Old Church. The plans for those which are to be succeeded there have not yet been seen, and it can only be hoped that they may prove less commonplace in design than those just erected in Petty-place, immediately behind the terrace."

A Variation on "Box and Cox."

A remarkable story of a man obtaining food and lodging by fraud was told at Leeds Assizes recently when Walter Melton, described as a painter, pleaded guilty to two charges and asked for ten other cases to be taken into consideration. His alleged mode of operation was to book one lodging on the strength of being employed on night work, and obtain food and a bed during the day. At six o'clock, it was stated, he would go out, presumably to work, but in reality to another lodging, where he was supposed to be working during the day. He spent all his time eating and sleeping in bed, said a police officer, and when it came to paying he went elsewhere. During the war Melton, it was alleged, deliberately shot himself in the hand to incapacitate himself, and was sentenced to two years' penal servitude by the military authorities. Mr. Justice Macnaughton said that slight sentences had done Melton no good, and as it was necessary to protect the public and especially poor people against such an idle fellow, sentence of three years' penal servitude would be passed.

Telling the World.

The Federation of British Industries is collecting facts and figures to be used as "counter-propaganda" to the suggestion that is often made that Great Britain is "backward in the air." It is admitted, they state, that, for special reasons, we are behind Europe and the United States in the establishment of flying services, but the British aircraft industry, both for range of types manufactured and for the standard of quality obtained, leads the world. The F.B.I. proposes to "tell the world" about the achievements of British engineering construction generally. It will not forget to mention that in the British Government section of the Toronto National Fair this year there will be shown models of the fastest thing in the air (the Schneider Cup seaplane), the fastest thing on the water (Miss England), the fastest passenger ship (the Mauretania), the fastest car (the Golden Arrow), and the fastest locomotive (one of the G.W.R. expresses)—all British designed, equipped, and operated. These achievements, the F.B.I. maintains, are the outcome of that marriage between the research laboratory and the factory which has characterised British post-war engineering.

Looking Back 25 Years.

There is no sign of any active step being taken towards the promotion of cotton planting in the New Territory. When it is begun there is considerable room for doubt whether it will meet with much better success than that which has attended the attempt to introduce Straits Settlements sugar-cane into the same country. Practical results have been attained that go to show that the southern cane is capable of producing 40 per cent. more sugar than the Chinese plant, but the Chinese prefer their own native cane simply because it needs less attention, and can be counted upon to grow on ground which is unfit for the cultivation of good paddy. Whether even the offer of prizes for the growing of cotton will act as an incentive to the New Territory people remains to be proved.—*Hong Kong Daily Press*, June 14, 1904.

Looking Back 50 Years.

We hear that the newly-appointed Inspector of Schools has been allowed \$80 a month for house rent. Seeing that hitherto \$30 a month has been the fixed rate of allowance for quarters in the Civil Service, and that moreover the allowance has not been granted to officials receiving so large a salary, the gentlemen referred to, who think the vote is one which will hardly meet with approval. If it was desired to increase the salary of the office it would be much better to do so directly than by a side-wind of this character. Dr. Eitel's abilities entitle him to handsome remuneration, but the tax-payers would prefer at once to know exactly the salary of his office rather than to learn incidentally that by an ingenious arrangement it is made to amount to much more than it was supposed to be. In connection with the foregoing it may be profitable to consider the whole question of the allowance to civil servants in the Colony. The principle upon which these are made is an unsound one, unfair alike to the public and to many of the officials. Why, for instance, should officers in the Surveyor-General's Department be allowed quarters while those in the Colonial Secretary's and some other offices have no such privilege? Why, again, should the Registrar-General, whose duties as a rule never cause him to leave his office, have chair allowance? and why should the Surveyor-General have allowance of a horse which he does not use? These are a few instances in which the absurdity of the system is clearly discernible.—*Hong Kong Daily Press*, June 14, 1879.

STRONG COALITION AGAINST FENG.

FIVE ROUTE ARMIES.

PLANS FOR THE CAMPAIGN.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

SHANGHAI, June 13. Reports from Nanjing are that leading military leaders conferred last night and decided in the event of an expedition against Feng to launch five route armies against him.

They will be commanded respectively by Tang Seng Chi, Fang Chen Wu, Liu Chen Hua, Yen Hsi Shan, and Han Fu Chu, while Ho Ying Ching will probably be appointed Commander-in-Chief. Tung kwan will be the objective.

Feng's Delegate Detained. Confirmation of this is contained in *Wah Tai Yat Pao* cables which state that Feng Yu Hsiang dispatched a trusted subordinate Wang Shan to Chengchow to urge Han Fu Chu not to attack the Kuomintang but Han detained the delegate.

On the other hand Chiang Kai Shek received Ma Hung Kwei, Han's delegate, with every mark of cordiality on Wednesday morning and had a lengthy talk with him about the affairs of the north-western provinces. He has also given directions for the campaign against Feng.

Yen Hsi Shan Against Feng. It is also significant that Yen Hsi Shan, who generally knows which way the political wind is blowing, has wired Han Fu Chu, Shih Yu San and Hsiao Chen saying that he intends to support the Central Government and asking them to refute all counter-propaganda.

ALLEGED COMMUNIST INTRIGUES.

SOVIET CONSULATE LETTERS PUBLISHED.

[NAN CHUNG KUO NEWS SERVICE.]

MEKLEN, June 13. The local authorities have published a number of letters and documents alleged to have been seized at the Russian Consulate, in Harbin. There are two letters, one dated January 16, 1929, and the other January 19, 1929, which were said to have been despatched to the Third International from its agency in the Far East.

The first letter suggested that in view of the fact that Chang Tsung Chang and Wu Pei Fu were securing foreign support for the Third International should give all assistance possible to Feng Yu Hsiang to expand his influence in Northern and Central China as this was the only hope for the Third International to re-establish its position in China. It was suggested that ammunition and money be sent to China for starting difficulties in the Yellow River Valley.

The other letter to the Third International reported their latest Communist movement in Manchuria.

A third letter, said to be from the Executive Committee of the Third International in Moscow to its agency in China, revealed that the Executive Committee of the Third International had voted a sum of 350,000 roubles for the purpose of supplying ammunition and supplies to Feng.

CHINA AND RUSSIA. NO BREAK OF DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS.

[Wah Tai Yat Pao.]

SHANGHAI, June 13. It is understood that the Central Government will not break off diplomatic relations with Russia, but will press their complaints peacefully.

According to a Peking telegram, "many strangers" are visiting the Russian Legation and a search of that building has been suggested. A telegram from Harbin states that the Russian troops in Manchuria have been reinforced by 15,000. Other Russian troops have also been dispatched to the Sino-Russian border and 5,000 Chinese have been deported from Russia.

NEW AMBASSADOR TO AMERICA.

PROF. GILBERT MURRAY MENTIONED.

A FAMOUS SCHOLAR.

[REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE.]

NEW YORK, June 13. The Washington correspondent of the *New York Times* states that Professor Gilbert Murray is mentioned in diplomatic circles as the British Ambassador in succession to Sir Esme Howard, whose term normally will terminate next spring but who may be relieved prior to Mr. MacDonald's contemplated visit to America this summer.

It is understood that the new British Government does not want a regular Diplomatic Service member as Ambassador to Washington, but someone representing other walks of life in the same manner as General Dawes, the new American Ambassador in London, represents American financial and political spheres.

Professor Murray frequently and unsuccessfully contested Oxford University as a Liberal at General Elections, including the one last month.

He is a man of great academic attainments, and has been Regius Professor of Greek at Oxford since 1908. He has to his credit numerous translations and original works on Greek drama.

Professor Murray, who was born in Australia 63 years ago, has been a Trustee of the British Museum since 1914, and was appointed Charles Eliot Norton Professor of Poetry at Harvard University in 1926.

MALARIA WORK.

SIR M. WATSON'S REPORT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, June 13. The experiences of Sir Malcolm Watson, in the course of a prolonged tour in India and Ceylon to investigate and advise on practical anti-malarial works, are described in the annual report of the Ross Institute for Tropical Diseases.

The tour has resulted in the construction of a magnificent new laboratory at Putney Heath where Sir M. Watson, between periodic visits to the tropics, will co-ordinate in research, practical work and the training of workers in malarial countries as to how to fight the disease.

PROLIFIC "FRUITS OF OFFICE."

[Wah Tai Yat Pao.]

SHANGHAI, June 13. The Shantung Provincial Treasury funds as a result of careful investigations that Chang Tsung Chang squeezed during his administration of Shantung \$200,000,000, while Sun Liang Cheng squeezed \$9,000,000 while he was chairman of the Shantung Provincial Government.

As the monthly expenditure of the Provincial Government is \$900,000 and the revenue \$700,000, the Provincial Treasury has wired to Nanjing asking the Central Government to make up the deficiency.

DEVELOPMENT OF RAILWAYS.

[NAN CHUNG KUO NEWS SERVICE.]

SHANGHAI, June 13. It is stated that Mr. Sun Fo, one of the Central Executive Committee members, will propose to the Kuomintang conference at its next meeting that a sum of \$150,000,000 be put aside from the returned Boxer Indemnity Funds, British and Russian portions, for the purpose of completing the construction of the Canton-Hankow and Lung-hai Railways. According to the plan of the Railway Department, this undertaking can be completed within four years if the funds are available.

"ONE-ARMED SUTTON."

"THROUGH WITH WARS."

CHINESE OFFERS REFUSED.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, June 12. Captain Sutton, better known as "one-armed Sutton," military adviser to the late Chang Tso Lin, has arrived from Canada for the marriage of his daughter, Frances, aged 15, to an officer in a Yorkshire regiment.

He says that he had an invitation from Chinese generals to "give them a hand." Chang Tso Lin's son wanted him to take charge of the army railway transport and equip Manchuria with elevators for soyabehs; but he (Sutton) says he is "through with wars."

"TONG WAR" IN KOWLOON.

HAKKAS v. HOKLOS.

The *Daily Press* learns that a Tong War is in operation on the Peninsula at the moment.

Kowloon ricksha coolies who belong to the Hakka districts have refused for about three days past to carry passengers to Yauwai, owing to a dispute with Yauwai Tong, who hail, originally, from the Hakklo country.

Strong posses of armed police are patrolling the streets in charge of armed European sergeants. Everything is quiet at the moment, although, we understand, a strained situation obtains, and an outbreak is likely to occur at any moment if the authorities relax their present vigilance.

Apparently there is a line of demarcation between the two districts served by ricksha and baggage coolies belonging to the respective Tong, and it is impossible, despite promises of extravagant "cushaw" to get a coolie to cross this unknown boundary.

Don't Waste Water.

FRENCH COLONIAL CASUALTIES.

A STRONG FORCE OF REBELS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

PARIS, June 13. A telegram from Rabat states that the casualties in the fight with tribesmen, in which two companies were ambushed, were: 7 French officers and 3 non-coms. killed and missing, and 24 French and 41 native soldiers; whilst 2 French officers, 2 non-coms, and 8 native soldiers were wounded.

Quick Firing Guns. It is further reported that the rebels who attacked the French numbered 2,000 and were armed with quick-firing guns. Strong French reinforcements, including eight battalions of the Foreign Legion have been sent to the spot. *Le Journal* says the ambush demonstrates the necessity of cleaning up without delay this centre, which threatens French Morocco and the French routes to the Sahara.

OIL PRODUCERS DO NOT AGREE.

CONFERENCE FAILS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

COLORADO, SPRINGS, June 12. The oil producers' conference at Colorado Springs has been unable to reach an agreement, and has adjourned sine die.

Before the adjournment four Governors of oil-producing States passed a resolution recommending the appointment of a commission by President Hoover and executives of the eleven oil-producing States to consider the subject of the conservation of oil and gas resources. The Governors considered the development of a sound general policy of co-operation and co-ordination of States and Federal authority was not only desirable but essential, and they advocated uniform legislation on the matter.

PRESIDENT AND PREMIER.

AMERICAN ENTHUSIASM FOR CONFERENCE.

AN UNPRECEDENTED EVENT.

[REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE.]

WASHINGTON, June 13. Official and diplomatic Washington has not been so stirred since the Arms Conference over the prospect of an international event as over the possibility of the visit of Mr. MacDonald to the United States.

The fact that the proposed trip is regarded as unprecedented as far as Anglo-American relations are concerned appeals strongly to the public imagination. Officials think that the conference of Mr. MacDonald and President Hoover will be a logical continuation of the Anglo-American policy, which Mr. Baldwin and his Government were formulating before they vacated office. It is pointed out that Sir Austen Chamberlain often publicly announced that he was consulting the Dominions on Anglo-American relations.

It is known here that the Dominions were so consulted with regard to the freedom of the seas, which, with Naval Limitation are probably the two most important questions to be discussed at the Conference here. Moreover, it is emphasised that nothing in the way of a "settlement" of any problem is expected to eventuate. It is considered more likely that Mr. MacDonald will submit the results of the conference to the British Cabinet before an agreement can be reached upon the major questions involved.

Excitement in London.

LONDON, June 13. The arrival to-morrow of General Dawes, the new American Ambassador is awaited very keenly in view of the prospective MacDonald-Hoover conversations in Washington.

It is announced that General Dawes will go to Forres to meet Mr. MacDonald shortly after his arrival. Forres is 17 miles from Lossiemouth, and as both are keen golfers, their meeting at Speyside links may be a prelude to more serious conversations.

Mr. MacDonald, interviewed by Reuter to-day, said "We shall meet at the luncheon-table, and in the short space of three or four hours the great questions of Anglo-American co-operation, in the cause of Disarmament and permanent peace will be opened."

He added that he hoped nothing that humans can remove will stand in the way of attainment of the objects.

"Our talk will be the most informal thing that ever happened."

The meeting was not arranged for Lossiemouth owing to the absence of Sunday trains beyond Forres.

SIR HENRY SLESSER'S NEW POST.

METEORIC CAREER.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, June 12. Sir Henry Slessor has been sworn in as a Lord Justice of Appeal, thus involving a by-election at South East Leeds.

Sir Henry Slessor was called to the Bar in 1906, and has been standing counsel to the Labour Party since 1910. In the Labour Administration of 1924 he was Solicitor-General and was knighted. He will now go to the House of Lords.

THE CURACAO RAID.

VENEZUELAN REGRETS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE HARBOR, June 13. The Venezuelan Legation has conveyed to the Dutch Government the regret of "all the people of Venezuela" at the action of the filibusters at Curacao.

BAIKAL MARU NOW RE-FLOATED.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

OSAKA, June 13. The Baikal Maru has been refloated.

ELECTIONS IN S. AFRICA.

THE NATIVE PROBLEM.

SPLIT IN LABOUR PARTY.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

CAPETOWN, June 12. The General Election to fill 148 seats in the South African Legislative Assembly is proceeding to-day. The result is doubtful, partly owing to the creation of 13 new constituencies and also the effects of a split in the Labour Party, one section of which under Colonel Creswell, remains allied to General Hertzog's Nationalist (Government) Party while the other is under Mr. Madeley who seceded therefrom.

Last Assembly. The South African Party led by General Smuts, is the Official Opposition.

The state of the Parties in the last Assembly was:—

Nationalists	63
South Africans	54
Labour	17
Independent	1

All the nine unopposed, so far returned are followers of General Smuts.

The main political issue is the handling of the native problem, regarding which General Hertzog, (Premier) has made radical proposals.

Latest Returns.

CAPETOWN, June 13.

The state of the parties at 11 a.m. was:—

South African 39.
Nationalist Party 7.
Creswell Party 4.
National Council 3.

Rural results to-day will very probably be in favour of the Nationalists.

Minister Back Again.

Mr. Creswell, Minister of Defence and leader of the Creswellite section of the Labour Party has been returned for Denyer in the Transvaal.

Mr. Boydell, the Minister of Labour, has been defeated. Elected members include Mr. Madeley, the National Council leader.

INDIAN SEDITION TRIAL.

APPEAL TO PREMIER.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

MEERUT, June 12. Thirty-one of the conspirators arrived at the Court in two strongly-guarded lorries. When they alighted they shouted "Down with Imperialism; up with Revolution," and they wore red badges with the Moscow insignia.

They all called to Mr. Ramsay MacDonald asking him to stand by Indian Labour and repeal anti-worker legislation, also to transfer the Meerut case to the Metropolitan High Court for jury trial.

They concluded: "Or will the Labour Government repeat the history of 1924 in the Cawnpore Conspiracy Case?"

GOVERNMENT BUYS SMUGGLED GEMS.

OFFICIAL ADMISSION IN SOUTH AFRICA.

[D.P. Special Service.]

It is now admitted that, in an effort to cope with the illicit diamond traffic in Namaqualand, the South African Government recently appointed buyers—protecting them from prosecution—to purchase illicit diamonds and sell them back to the Government.

General Kemp, Minister for Agriculture, stated at Lichtenburg that buyers had been appointed, but said that the Government had decided that the system was wrong, and had now stopped it.

Local buyers at a meeting declared that they were not allowed to buy stones, all of which were going to the diamond syndicate, which, it was declared, had bought \$2,500,000 worth.

The buyers are being directed into Namaqualand in order to stop raids on the diamond diggings.

AIR PROGRAMME AT HOME.

ASSISTANCE FOR CIVIL FLYING.

LABOUR'S INTEREST.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, June 12. Cmdr. Kenworthy, speaking at the Air League Dinner said he had Lord Thomson's authority to say that the Labour Government was prepared to give every assistance to civil aviation as regards aeroplanes and seaplanes and a grant in aid of the consolidation of the Dominions and Colonies.

It was hoped within measurable time to have a regular air mail line in the West Indies and to Australia and the Cape. It was considered that the immediate need was to have a line of aeroplanes across the North Sea connecting Ireland with the European and Asiatic air routes.

The Labour Government was interested in aviation because it stood for peace between the peoples.

KIDNAPPED BY BANDITS.

ANXIETY AS TO FATE OF MISSIONARIES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

HANKOW, June 13. The China Inland Mission have received no further word of the five missionaries and child taken by bandits at Shekichen.

Anxiety as to their fate is growing, as it is learned that the district is completely controlled by brigands and soldiery, and since the withdrawal of the Kuomintang there is not any responsible authority with whom negotiations for the release of the captives might be conducted.

A message on June 8 said that Mr. and Mrs. E. Weller, Mr. and Mrs. Jno. Waller, and child, and Miss Brook had been carried off by bandits in Honan.

NEW YORK'S HORSE SHOW.

TO BE HELD IN NOVEMBER.

[D.P. Special Service.]

New York.—The National Horse Show will be held at Madison Square Garden November 7-13, according to a decision made during the recent meeting of the association.

It is expected that the military competition, which includes a program of jumping, will be one of the most spectacular and closely-contested events in the history of the show.

Great Britain, France, Germany, Italy, Canada, Poland and the Irish Free State have been invited to participate, and it is believed that the best horsemen of their respective armies will compete for the prizes in this branch of the competition.

ARREST OF MAUD GONNE MCBRIDE.

IRISH STORMY PETREL ON SEDITION CHARGE.

[D.P. Special Service.]

Dublin.—Mrs. Maud Gonno McBride was arrested while on her way to Dublin from her home at Clonsilla, Co. Dublin, and taken to Central Bridewell by detectives. She was afterwards accused of seditious libel, and will be brought up in the district court.

Mrs. McBride is one of the stormy petrels of Ireland and an avowed enemy of the British Empire, which she once described as "a symbol of evil." She herself has been called by her supporters in Ireland and America "the Irish Joan of Arc."

She espoused the cause of the Boers in the South African war, and in later years has been a leader of the Republican movement.

Major James McBride, from whom she was granted a separation in 1906, was executed after the rebellion in Easter week 1916.

Mrs. McBride was implicated in a disturbance in the Daily in September 1922, and was removed from the House.

Telegram in Brief.

Over forty thousand people were present at the Amsterdam Olympic Stadium for the climax to five days' festivities in honour of the Queen Mother's Marriage Jubilee. Fourteen thousand performers participated in a colourful pageant. The Queen Mother, Queen Wilhelmina and Princess Juliana were present.

France has formally protested against the proposal to increase certain American tariffs.

Mr. Frank Oldrieve has resigned the secretaryship of the British Empire Leprosy Relief Association on the ground that overseas tours are better undertaken by a trained medical expert. He is settling in South Rhodesia. Dr. Robert G. Cochran, medical secretary to the Mission of Lepers, succeeds Mr. Oldrieve.

The death is announced of Mr. W. D. Boyce, the noted newspaper proprietor, big game hunter and founder of the Boy Scouts' movement in America.

The Board of Trade returns for May show imports £106,492,000 and exports £67,437,000, a decrease of £38,000 and increase of £7,193,000 respectively as compared with April.

DRUG PROBLEM IN CHINA.

ATTRACTING GENEVA'S ATTENTION.

OPIUM SMUGGLING PREVALENT.

[United Press.]

Geneva.—The narcotic problem in China to-day is not one of opium growing and smoking but of the smuggling in from without of cocaine, morphine, heroin and other dope products, according to the report just brought back to the League of Nations from China by Under Secretary J. A. Avenol, as presented to him by the Chinese National Anti-Opium Association of Shanghai.

As a result of the work of this organisation, the Chinese National Government has adopted, and is carrying out to the fullest extent of its possibility, the strict policy of the absolute prohibition of opium—both of the pipe and the poppy.

Cocaine and Heroin.

However, as fast as progress is made along this line it is more than offset by the pouring into China from the leading nations of the world of manufactured derivatives such as cocaine, morphine, and heroin. The use of these it is admitted is ever on the increase and is rapidly constituting a greater peril for the population than opium alone.

In the petition that was presented to Mr. Avenol at Shanghai it was pointed out that virtually all of these drugs are manufactured in, and smuggled from, countries that are signatories either to the Hague Opium Convention of 1912 or the League of Nations Conventions of 1925. Under the terms of these conventions the signatory nations are pledged to take steps to prevent the production and smuggling of such quantities of drugs into other countries like China.

The petition supports, in the fullest degree, the American plan of "stipulated supply" which was recently submitted to the League's Advisory Opium Commission.

This project provides that each nation shall announce in advance, not only the precise quantities of such drugs which it needs for its legitimate consumption, but also the countries from which it intends to purchase these supplies. For the moment, the Advisory Opium Commission has succeeded in shelving this project, but steps are now being taken to have it revived at the next session.

PRANK OR POVERTY? EX-ARCHDUKE IN A CASUAL WARD.

Vienna.—The last fall of the once magnificent Hapsburgs is, apparently, the admission of the Archduke Francis Joseph of Austria to a German casual ward. The *Freie Presse* learns that a penniless young man claiming this title, which was borne out by his identity papers, was this week given a night's shelter in the casual ward of Stremberg, in Huendelsbruck.

According to the newspaper, the youth is a son of the Archduke Leopold Salvator, who was banished in 1919 from Austria in consequence of his refusal to renounce his claims as the other archdukes did. Members of this branch of the Hapsburgs have always been eccentric.

One, Leopold Wolfing, renounced his titles in peace time, and after war kept a greengrocery store. Another, Archduke Johann, induced by Emperor Francis Joseph to surrender his title, was drowned at sea as a sailor, under the name of Johann Orth.

It is believed in Vienna that the alleged adventure of the ex-Archduke Francis Joseph is more likely to be a fantastic prank than due to actual poverty.

Money and Markets

HONG KONG MARKET REPORTS.

Yesterday's quotations for rice and other foodstuffs were as follows:

Rice.	Per Picul.
Red Seal	87.25
Green Seal	7.40
Hung Ao Tau	6.85
Luk Hop To	7.80
Broken, Red Seal	3.52
White Brum, Black Seal	3.74
Long Ungrainous, Red Seal	7.07
Long Ungrainous, Ching	7.12
Sing	7.12
Granulated cargo rice, black seal	4.38
Miscellaneous.	
Granulated sugar, No. 18 coarse	8.63
Granulated sugar, No. 24 coarse	7.08
Green Sugar	8.03
Camellia-nut oil	18.80
Arised	17.20
White edible bird's nest, No. 2 superior	2,500.00
White edible bird's nest, No. 2 Medium	2,500.00
Dried Prawns, Kum Shan	95.00
Dried cat fish	46.00
Dried flat fish	63.00
Soy Bean	6.50
Black Bean	7.50
Small Green Bean	7.90

CANTON STOCK EXCHANGE.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

CANTON, June 12.	
Water Works	83.00
Electric Light & Power	4.30
Canton-Hankow Railway	49
The Sun Company	94.00
Sincere Company	121.00
Nanyang Bros. Tob. Co.	3.50
Canton Tramways	2.80
China Merchants' Steam Navigation Co.	42.00
Central Bank of China	40.00

SUGAR.

LARGE STOCKS AVAILABLE.

Messrs. Penreath & Co. have forwarded us the following letter from Messrs. Hornby, Hemelryk & Co., Liverpool, dated May 17: "The London market shows a further decline of 3d. to 4d. for Raws and about 1d. for Whites since our last report."

New low levels were reached at the end of last week, both in London and in New York. On long liquidation caused by stoppage of orders being received. The lowest point was reached on Friday night in New York and on Saturday morning in London, since when there has been a recovery of about 3d.

A very large business was done at the lowest levels on May 10 in New York, and sales of Refined to the extent of 900,000 tons were reported. This purchase of Refined by the Trade should satisfy them for the next six or eight weeks.

Home trade has been more satisfactory during the last two or three days, and a fair turnover has been done in British Refined. The Refiners are, however, not inclined to enter into the market for fresh purchases of Raws.

The Cuban production to the 11th inst. is given as 5,040,000 tons, with 22 centrals still grinding, against 40 last week.

There is a great deal of Sugar available, far more than present needs, but we think that the recent decline must have gone a long way towards discounting this factor.

A very well-informed friend of ours in London thinks that the time has now arrived to start picking up distant futures, because, as he says, everything bearish is practically known.

As far as we can see at present ourselves, some fresh factor, such as drought in the beet growing regions, etc., will be necessary to cause an advance, but it is curious how, at a very low price, surplus stocks in an article tend to disappear. We must therefore bear this in mind.

In the meantime, quiet conditions are ruling pending the Whitsuntide holidays, but demand might easily spring up when they are over.

Close London: (Raw Beet): August 7s. 11d., last week 7s. 11d.; December 8s. 4d., last week 8s. 6d.; March 8s. 6d., last week 8s. 8d.; (White): August 10s. 3d., last week 10s. 5d.

Our New York correspondent cables that the market rallied on short covering and the lifting of hedges against sales of Raws. Refiners are reported to have sold over a million tons and bought Raws more freely at a slightly better basis. The market is now hesitant owing to the large offer of Cuban at 15c.

July 1.82c, last week 1.87c; September 1.83c, last week 1.91c; December 1.84c, last week 1.94c; January 1.96c, last week 1.98c.

CANTON TRADE NOTES.

On account of a brisk demand in the country districts the prices of groundnut fertilizer and bean refuse are higher.

Salt exported to Wuchow from Canton during May totalled 10,810 bags which was much below average owing to military operation.

The market for groundnut oil is improving after being dull for months. The supply from the north is small and prices are going up.

The flour market has improved and prices are steady as less is coming in from Shanghai and Hong Kong. In Hong Kong, prices have advanced by about twenty cents per bag.

The Canton Central Bank of China notes were quoted on Wednesday in this Colony at sixty-six cents Hong Kong to the dollar or eighty-seven per cent. of their nominal value.

Prices of paddy have been exceptionally low in Chanchuen recently, and on account of this there has been a big demand and over 400,000 piculs were taken by Taijiang alone. The boom has, of course, sent prices up to normal.

The rice market is quiet and demand from the country merchants insignificant. There are, however, signs of improvement. In Hong Kong, the market is also inactive, but prices are firm as arrivals from Annam and Siam are short and stocks are low.

It is estimated that only 30 to 40 per cent. of outstanding accounts were collected by Fatsan merchants before the Dragon Boat Festival which is one of the big settlement days. This is, of course, attributed to slackness of business in Fatsan and the country districts during the inter-Kwang warfare. This result is a shortage of money which is further handicapping trade.

WANTED, SALESMEN.

MERCHANT ADVENTURERS IN COMMERCE.

"The speech of the Prince of Wales at the inaugural banquet of the British Industries Fair was a clarion call to the sales managers of this country. The members of this association, greeted it with delight, and will respond to it with a will."

So said Mr. F. W. Goodenough, chairman of the Sales Managers' Association, and also of the Government Committee on Education for Salesmanship, at a recent conference at Bristol.

The association's chief business, he went on, "is to discover, discuss, and promote the most efficient methods of marketing at home and abroad. This does not by any means imply copying the methods of our competitors. There is one direction in which we ought very definitely to copy America in this country, and that is in her realization of the importance of salesmanship to commerce and industry. In America they act upon the principle which we are very far from having generally adopted in this country, that marketing is the mainpring of industry."

American Example.

The American set about selling his products with zest and enthusiasm because he believed it to be the most interesting, exciting, and talent-stimulating job he could undertake, and the one in which he could most likely win fame as well as fortune. The Englishman too often regarded selling rather as a disagreeable and not very honourable necessity, which he undertook without enthusiasm or pride, or, more generally, delegated to inferior and inadequately paid officers.

We were still afraid of being called a nation of shopkeepers, whereas America was proud to be a nation of salesmen.

British manufacturers should follow the example of their competitors in visiting and studying these markets, visiting them themselves, as principals, and not merely by representatives or agents. They must be merchant adventurers in the old sense of the word, adventuring forth the world over to find out what the world wants to buy.

"I am not a pessimist in regard to our export trade," added Mr. Goodenough. "There are already signs of a slow but steady revival. But I am anxious lest a moderate improvement in business should lead to a slackening of the movement towards a sounder commercial outlook, towards the reform of our salesmanship in the broadest sense of the word."

What is wanted is a demand from industry for first-class salesmen to whom industry is prepared to give first-class pay. The supply will then soon be forthcoming.

PUBLIC LOAN BONDS.

OFFICIAL REGULATIONS.

The general principles governing the issue of public loan bonds were adopted by the Legislative Yuan at its 20th meeting last month. The following is a translation.

I.—All Government bonds, both long and short term of over one year shall be regulated according to these principles. Similarly, all Government loans, debentures or over one year shall likewise be negotiated or issued in conformity with these principles.

II.—When the Central Government issues either domestic or foreign bonds for subscription, the nature, total amount, rate of interest, and the methods of issue and amortization and all other necessary conditions thereof should be clearly explained and formulated into a set of regulations which shall, after investigation by the Ministry of Finance, be referred by the Executive Yuan to the Legislative Yuan for adoption and subsequent submission to the State Council for promulgation before they can become effective.

III.—Both the Central and local governments, when issuing public bonds, shall not designate and utilize the subscriptions thereof for ordinary or regular administrative expenses.

IV.—All domestic and foreign bonds issued by the Government shall be limited to the following three purposes:

(a) As investment of capital in productive and non-speculative enterprises, such as construction of railways, water conservancy, reclamation and development of natural resources; provided these enterprises are financially able ultimately to liquidate the debts without at the same time increasing the burden or liability of the Central Treasury.

(b) As expenses for the institution and carrying out of important national projects, which, though financially non-productive, will, nevertheless, produce lasting benefits to the country as well as the people, such as national defence measures and educational and public health enterprises.

(c) As extremely urgent expenses, such as emergency military expenses and famine relief funds, when already specifically designated, shall not be appropriated for any other purposes.

VI.—The various local governments shall not issue bonds for subscription by foreigners unless the same have been otherwise approved by the Legislative Yuan after due consideration and discussion.

VII.—Provincial Governments shall not issue bonds exceeding one million dollars (\$1,000,000) unless otherwise previously approved by the Central Government. District or Municipal Governments shall not issue bonds exceeding fifty thousand dollars (\$50,000) unless otherwise previously approved by their respective superior Government organs.

VIII.—The total amount of the bonds which various Government organs propose to issue shall be such as not to complicate their financial administration and cause interference with the carrying out of other administrative measures. The Government organs concerned must also be able to redeem the principal and to pay the interest on the bonds punctually.

IX.—Whenever necessary, the Government may issue bonds with the offer of prizes and allocate a small portion of the interest thereon for the purpose (premium bonds).

X.—The proceeds from and expenditure of various bonds shall all be tabulated on the budget and balance sheets, and the issuing organ, in conjunction with the Control Yuan, shall submit a report thereon for publication.

XI.—All amortization funds shall be placed in the custody of the Committee specially appointed for the purpose, the regulations governing its organization and functions to be separately formulated. Whenever necessary, the bondholders may appoint representatives to participate in the auditing of accounts.

CARD PLAYING AFTER LASHES.

PROTEST BY WHITE MAN'S FELLOW-PRISONERS.

The *Blumenstein Friend* publishes an interview with an ex-convict who was released from prison the morning after Nafte, the white farmer, received his lashes. He says that he has been deputed by other prisoners to bring to the notice of the public the exceptionally lenient way in which Nafte was treated.

Nafte, adds the ex-convict, appeared absolutely unconcerned after the lashes had been inflicted, and sat on the floor playing cards. He bore no marks and refused to go to hospital. It is reported that special instructions were issued to the warders concerning Nafte's punishment.

Nafte, who is alleged to have flogged a native to death, was sentenced to receive 100 lashes for culpable homicide. Strenuous efforts were made to obtain a remission of the lashes.

HONG KONG STOCK EXCHANGE.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

	June 13, 1929.
H.K. Banks	\$1,235 buy, 1,245 sel.
Do., London	\$1,324 nom.
Chartered Bank	\$1.17 buy.
Messageries Maritimes	\$1.53 nom.
Do., O.	\$1.21 nom.
P. & O. Bank	\$1.39 nom.
East Asia Bank	\$1.40 nom.
Union Insurance	\$1.35 nom.
North China Ins.	\$1.15 buy.
Yongtse Insurance	\$1.30 nom.
China Fire Insurance	\$1.30 buy.
H.K. Fire Ins.	\$1.75 nom.
Douglases	\$1.31 sel.
H.K. Steamboat	\$1.30 sel.
H.K. Tug	\$1.30 buy.
Indo-China (Frst)	\$1.30 buy.
Do. (Def.)	\$1.30 nom.
Shell Transport	\$1.10 nom.
Union Waterboats	\$1.32 nom.
Benguet	\$1.30 nom.
Kailan Mining Admin.	\$1.14 nom.
Langkai (Comm.)	\$1.14 nom.
Do. (Frst)	\$1.14 nom.
Shan Exploration	\$1.14 nom.
Shanghai Loans	\$1.14 sel.
Ranb	\$1.14 nom.
Tongoh Mines	\$1.14 nom.
H.K. & W. Docks	\$1.14 buy.
China Provident	\$1.14 nom.
Longways	\$1.14 buy.
New Engineering	\$1.14 buy.
Shanghai Docks	\$1.14 buy.
Sea Cottons	\$1.14 sel.
Qionat Cottons	\$1.14 buy.
Sea Cottons (old)	\$1.14 buy.
Do. (new)	\$1.14 buy.
H.K. & S. Hotels	\$1.14 nom.
H.K. Lands	\$1.14 buy.
Shanghai Lands	\$1.14 buy.
H.K. Electric	\$1.14 buy.
H.K. Tramways	\$1.14 buy.
Do. (new)	\$1.14 buy.
Star Ferry	\$1.14 buy.
China Lights	\$1.14 buy.
Do. Ex Rights	\$1.14 buy.
Do. Rights	\$1.14 buy.
H.K. Electric	\$1.14 buy.
Macao Electric	\$1.14 buy.
Sandakan Lights	\$1.14 buy.
Telephones	\$1.14 buy.
China Buses	\$1.14 buy.
Singapore Tractors	\$1.14 buy.
Do. (Frst)	\$1.14 buy.
China Sugars	\$1.14 buy.
Malayan Sugars	\$1.14 buy.
Osaka Tea	\$1.14 buy.
Cement (combined)	\$1.14 buy.
Do. (old)	\$1.14 buy.
Do. (new)	\$1.14 buy.
H.K. Ropes	\$1.14 buy.
United Asbestos	\$1.14 buy.
Dairy Farms	\$1.14 buy.
Watsons	\$1.14 buy.
Dor A. Wings	\$1.14 buy.
Lane Crawford	\$1.14 buy.
Macintosh	\$1.14 buy.
Bumars	\$1.14 buy.
Wm. Fowells	\$1.14 buy.
H.K. Amusements	\$1.14 buy.
H.K. Constructions	\$1.14 buy.
Indus. U.S. Bonds	\$1.14 buy.
H.K. Govt. Loans	\$1.14 buy.
buy—buyers; sel—sellers; sa—sales; nom—nominal.	

MAN AND WOMAN PARK PATROL.

ACQUITTAL BY A MIXED BENCH.

Extraordinary allegations were made against a woman park patrol by a man who was acquitted at Highgate Police Court of a charge of committing an offence in Finlury Park.

He was Frank Jago, aged thirty-six, a joiner, of Spignell, road, Tottenham, and the witness for the prosecution was Miss Mary Levick, a park patrol in the employment of the London County Council. She alleged that on more than one occasion Jago, when sitting beside her on seats in the park, behaved improperly. She gave a prearranged signal on the last occasion, and park keepers who had been watching came along and arrested Jago.

Jago, at the office of the superintendent of the park, and again at the police station, asked to be allowed to charge the patrol with being a woman of a certain character.

Man's Allegations.

Jago, in the witness-box, alleged that he first saw Miss Levick a fortnight ago, when she went and sat beside him. He alleged that he gave her 1s. on that occasion. He met her afterwards, and he said that once she asked him for 1s., and offered to take him home. He told her that he had not 1s., and then, he said, she stated that she would "get her own back" on him.

He tried to pass her on the night of his arrest, but she called to him, "Hello, dear, come here." He went and sat down beside her, and three park keepers pounced on him.

Jago's wife said that her husband was one of the best of men, and Father Raven, of Hackney, gave Jago an excellent character.

Miss Levick denied having either received or demanded money from Jago. She added that he had insulted her on previous occasions, but that she had walked away as no witnesses were available.

The Bench, which included two women, retired, and when they returned to court the chairman intimated that the case would be dismissed.

"DROWNED" IN HIS CABIN.

OFFICER SUFFOCATED BY BAGS OF WATER.

CORD ROUND NECK.

An extraordinary suggestion that Engineer-Lieutenant Reginald Wilmount Laughton, aged twenty-five, "drowned" himself in his cabin at the Royal Naval College, emerged from the evidence at the inquest at Dartmouth.

Lieutenant Anthony Kimmins, Lieutenant Ian Sanderson, and Instruction-Lieut. Stanley Peck said they were with him in mess when he was perfectly cheerful and normal. His servant, William Fairall, found the door of his cabin locked the next morning, and it was opened by the carpenter's mate, who cut the wood round the lock.

Lieut.-Comdr. Brown, who was present when the door was opened, said Laughton was lying on the floor near the washstand. Two rubber-lined bags were over his head.

The tapes of the bags were drawn tightly, and round his neck a lanyard was tied. Death was due to suffocation.

Police Sergeant Willcocks said Laughton held one end of the lanyard in his left hand. Water came from the bags when they were taken from his head.

A glass jug and tumbler on the washstand were empty, and he believed Laughton had put water in the bags.

He searched the room, which was in perfect order, and could find nothing to throw light on the mystery. There was one letter, but it had no reference to the tragedy; it was cheerful.

The coroner said he proposed to take the charitable view that death was due to suffocation. He found that Laughton killed himself while of unsound mind.

NEW "BANK" FOR WAR PENSIONS.

SCHEME PROPOSED BY MINISTER.

War pensioners are going to be asked by the British Legion whether they would welcome a scheme by which the Ministry of Pensions would "bank" the whole or part of their pension for future use.

If they approve the ministry will set up a scheme to carry out the idea.

Major Tryon, the Minister of Pensions, made a reference to the new plan when he introduced in the House of Commons recently the Ministry's estimates for 1929-1930, the largest single civil estimate.

Plans for the Future.

"The great majority of pensioners," he said, "are in work and drawing full wages, and they can, and do in many cases desire to, save the pension, but the ordinary schemes of saving do not altogether meet the future needs of very many of them."

"They may want to make provision for their widows or to supplement their pensions when they are older, or to set up their children in life, or buy a house at a later date, a plan which fits in well with some of the British Legion's own plans for ex-service men."

"I have discussed the possibilities of such a scheme with the British Legion and they have welcomed it."

"WOMAN SOLDIER" PUZZLE.

DOCTOR'S DISCOVERY OF WOUND SCARS.

An open verdict was recorded at the inquest at Richmond on Minnie Drevett, aged fifty-eight, the kitchenmaid at an hotel, who claimed that she served with the Australian Army as a man during the war and was wounded.

The woman was found drowned in the Thames. Mrs. Ada Rose Maybce, of Ventnor, Isle of Wight, a sister, said, in reply to the coroner, that her sister was always "romantically inclined" even as a girl. She had not had any conversation with her for some years.

Mr. James Guthridge, of the White Cross Hotel, Richmond, stated that he employed Drevett as a temporary cook for three weeks. She went to the hotel drunk and abusive on Monday night and he saw her off the premises.

Attempt to Rescue.

Mr. Albert Shopland, of Dunstable-road, Richmond, said that after the hotel manager told Drevett to leave he heard her say, "I will throw myself in the river." He afterwards saw her in the river and attempted to rescue her, but he was recovering from a long illness and was not a good swimmer, and his strength gave out.

The coroner said that he would bring Mr. Shopland's conduct to the notice of the Royal Humane Society.

Dr. J. S. Burn said that he found two scars on Drevett's skull.

The coroner: What were they? Dr. Burn: I should certainly say gunshot wounds of some sort.

Would you say they were gunshot or shrapnel wounds? They might have been shrapnel, but I should think they were gunshot wounds.

"Ideas Wanted!"

Water Committee's Appeal to Public; Sanitary Board opposition to Wells, are topics in the current issue of the 'Weekly Press.'

The K.O.S.B. Court Martial; Sunday Cargo Working; Local Company Meetings, are other features.

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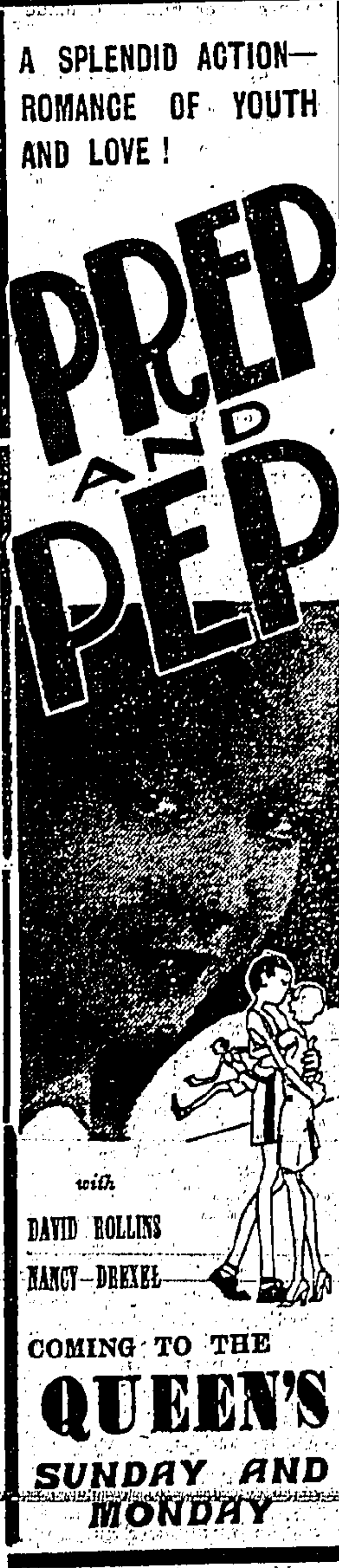
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COMING TO THE QUEEN'S SUNDAY AND MONDAY



UNCENSORED PLAY THRILLS.

"SHANGHAI GESTURE" IN LONDON.

DIPLOMATS AND CELEBRITIES PRESENT.

Starving crowds watched theatrical celebrities pouring into the Scala Theatre when the banned American play, "The Shanghai Gesture," which ran for two years in New York, was produced privately by the Venturers' Society, writes "H.S." in the *Daily Express*.

Diplomats were there; Pola Negri was among the stars; authors were present, almost by the dozen.

"The Shanghai Gesture," toned down though it had been, was the frankest play staged in London for years. Its admirers say it is Grecian in its tragic inevitability. I prefer to say that it is one long series of indecencies, designed to titillate and shock.

Girls offered for sale in cages are among the minor thrills.

Revenge.

Madam Godam, the Chinese owner of a house of ill-fame plots vengeance against the rich white man who betrayed her years before, and sold her to worse than slavery in a junk. She described the shames and horrors at great length.

Her revenge was to sell the white man's daughter to a similar life, and in the presence, too, of all the highly-placed people of Shanghai, brought to her house by threats and fear. The junkmen wait with wicked eyes; the white folk shiver with shame.

Cathleen Nesbitt gave the performance of her life. Although barely convalescent after a trying illness, she was intensely dramatic. Her accent and her make-up were perfect.

Bought for £10,000.

The glee with which she described the girls in cages, shown at the back of the stage, and the fiendish delight with which she denounced, in the presence of his rich friends, the man who had sold her, became almost devilish in their suppressed ferocity. It was a magnificent piece of acting.

Hormone Baddley, as the white man's half-Chinese daughter, who had become a dope fiend, went through her scenes of depravity in a way that held the house.

Lee Ephraim, who had bought the play from Al Woods for £10,000, if he could get it past the censor, was in the house. Not one scene, of course, could pass any English censor.

The author's one idea has been to stage a house of ill-fame in all its horrors. There is no restraint; there is no reserve. It is one long leer.

It was partly because of "The Shanghai Gesture" that the police cleaned up the New York stage. They were quite right.

H.M.S. EXETER.

LADY MADDEN TO LAUNCH NEW CRUISER.

The launching of H.M.S. Exeter will take place at Devonport Dockyard on Thursday, July 13, in the afternoon. Lady Madden, wife of Admiral of the Fleet Sir Charles Madden, First Sea Lord, has consented to perform the naming ceremony. As the keel-plate of the cruiser was laid on August 1, 1923, she will be taking the water in just under 12 months from the date of her laying down. She should be completed in about another 18 months.

The Exeter is the fourth ship launched at Devonport since the War, the others being the *Frobisher*, in 1920, and the *Corwall* and *Devonshire*, in 1926 and 1927 respectively. No ship of the 1920 naval programme was allocated to Devonport, and consequently none became due for launching during 1929. The Exeter will be of a similar type to the *York*, which the Duchess of York launched on the Tyne last July.

These "B" type cruisers are of 8,400 tons, forming a medium class to the 10,000-ton ships of the *Suffolk* and *London* types. They have a length of 500ft., as compared with 555ft., and while the horsepower (30,000) and designed speed (32½ knots) are the same, the fuel capacity has been reduced from 2,200 to 1,900 tons, and only six 6in. guns, instead of eight, will be mounted in the main armament. The machinery of the Exeter is being manufactured by the Parsons Marine Steam Turbine Company.

The R.M.S. *Empress of France* from Hong Kong on June 5 left Yokohama on June 13, and is due at Vancouver on June 22.

PLOT TO 'AVENGE' RASPUTIN.

COFFEE MYSTERY.

COUNTESS' REPORT OF MURDER CAMPAIGN.

["D.P." Special Service.]

The sensational theory that attempts have been made to poison Prince Youssouff and certain of his relations to avenge the death of the notorious Russian monk, Rasputin, has been advanced in connection with a curious case now occupying the attention of the French police.

The Countess de Larenty, formerly the Russian Princess Demidoff, and her husband, and a number of friends staying at the Countess de Larenty's chateau near Sigean, in the Aude Department, have been on various occasions seized with a mysterious illness.

Powerful Narcotic.

The family doctor diagnosed the illness as poisoning by belladonna, a powerful narcotic, which atrophies the will power, and if administered in sufficiently large doses can cause a violent death.

A French detective who was called in to investigate the case also fell ill after drinking coffee at the chateau.

The Countess de Larenty has informed the police that recently when Prince Youssouff and her husband were staying at Mar-sailles the prince was suddenly taken ill, and showed all the symptoms from which she, the countess, and their friends suffered previously at their chateau.

Prince Youssouff, who is now in Vienna, is stated, however, to have made light of the suggestion. Nevertheless, the countess persists in her theory that the motive for the supposed poison plot is to avenge Rasputin's tragic death in 1916, and that she and her husband are among the intended victims because they are friends of Prince Youssouff.

Alleged Statement.

A member of the count's household has been arrested.

This man was taken to Carcassonne, where he is alleged to have made an extraordinary statement. He declared that he was completely under the domination of another man, whose name he gave, who exercised a hypnotic influence over him and made him swear to poison the count and the prince. He added that the man had given him poison, and had promised him £400 if he would put it into the count's coffee until it took effect.

The prisoner has since retracted this statement, and refuses to say any more. The police are meanwhile continuing their investigations.

"PAUL LECAT."

THE END OF A WELL-KNOWN VESSEL.

The famous Messageries Maritimes liner *Paul Lecat*, one of the best known steamships on the Eastern trade, has been condemned as not worth repair, and has been sold by the Services Contractuels as she lies burned out at Marseilles.

She was the first ship of the new Messageries Maritimes programme, and caused a great sensation when she was built at their own yard at La Ciotat in 1911, for her gross tonnage of 12,500 was nearly double that of any other ships of her fleet, and she promised a new era on the heavily subsidised, but very popular Eastern service of the company. She was a steel twin-screw steamer, with quadruple expansion engines driving her at a speed of fifteen knots, and had passenger accommodation which was far in advance of any of her predecessors. Also, she was a very fine looking ship with her slightly curved stem and two big funnels. She was designed for the Japanese service but was well known on the Indian run as well, and had made a great reputation for herself when War broke out. She was immediately armed and commissioned, but employed as a heavily armed transport rather than a cruiser, although she had been originally designed with cruiser duties in view, had been receiving a heavy annual subsidy for that purpose, and had a battery of quickfiring guns reserved for her at home and in the East.

She did excellent work carrying French troops to the Dardanelles Expedition and from Africa to France, in addition to a certain amount of patrolling. After the Armistice there was so much arrears of business to be worked off by her owners that she was put on to the Far Eastern service immediately, and it was not until the beginning of 1926 that she went to her old yard at La Ciotat to be thoroughly overhauled and reconditioned as a first-class passenger ship.

SUMMONS AGAINST A DOCTOR.

REPLY TO A FALSE TITLES ACCUSATION.

EX-R.A.M.C. COLONEL.

A summons against Lieut.-Col. John Kynaston, late R.A.M.C., of Lingham House, Regent Street, W., alleging that he falsely pretended to be a doctor of medicine, and that he wilfully and falsely used the title of M.R.C.S. (England), was heard by Mr. Cancellor, at Marlborough Street Police Court.

Mr. G. D. Roberts prosecuted on behalf of the Royal College of Surgeons.

Colonel Kynaston contended that the Royal College of Surgeons had no power to withdraw his diploma, and that he was, therefore, legally a member of the college, in spite of their having withdrawn it.

Mr. Roberts said that Colonel Kynaston was put on the register as far back as 1883, and he duly qualified as M.R.C.S. and L.R.C.P. In May 1922 his name was removed from the Medical Register after inquiry by the General Medical Council, for what was described as "intemperate conduct in a professional respect."

That did not imply anything criminal, because the conduct he was convicted of was advertising.

College Charter.

"A man not on the Medical Register," said Mr. Roberts, "is entitled to practise in the same way as a medical practitioner, but he is not entitled to pretend he is on the register, or make representations to lead the public to believe he is so registered."

Mr. S. Forrest Cowell, secretary of the Royal College of Surgeons, said that under a charter of 1832 the college had power to withdraw their diploma. They did not communicate with Colonel Kynaston before withdrawing his diploma; they accepted the decision of the General Medical Council, where he had the opportunity of defending himself.

Colonel Kynaston: You have not had my diploma returned?—No.

And you have no reason to disbelieve that it is at the present moment in my physical possession?—No.

And you could have brought an action for detaining college property if you had any right to it?—The magistrate: That is a legal question.

Colonel Kynaston, giving evidence, said the charge made against him by the General Medical Council was of indirect advertising.

"I had never issued an advertisement of any sort, kind, or description," he said. "I did not appeal against their decision, but I have always held it to be ultra vires, although I admit de facto that I am not on the register."

Question of Expense.

The magistrate: You never thought it right to test it in the High Courts?

Colonel Kynaston: No, because registration is not necessary. There is no law compelling a qualified medical man to register. I have not registered my L.R.C.P. for twenty years. My father was a professor of surgery and surgeon at a great hospital, and he would not register and never did so in his life.

"I did not appeal to the High Courts against a decision of the General Medical Council because I could not afford the expense, and the only thing I was prevented from doing was signing death certificates."

"If I am to be prosecuted and brought before a criminal court, I desire to say that I propose at the earliest opportunity to ask the Court of Chancery to say whether the General Medical Council is, or is not, acting within its jurisdiction. I say they are not, but the Registrar has carefully avoided going into the witness-box so I cannot question him."

Colonel Kynaston added that he proposed to call evidence to show that all his patients were told that he was not on the medical register. It was also on his letter heading. Mr. Cancellor adjourned the summons sine die.

INVISIBLE BEAM.

REMARKABLE PROTECTION AGAINST ROBBERY.

Fifteenth century gold and silver ware worth £200,000, which is being exhibited in London, is guarded by an invisible ray, providing sure protection than the whole of Scotland Yard.

Recently Viscount Lascelles and Princess Mary made a private visit to the exhibition. Viscount Lascelles mentioned that a valuable cup was within easy reach, and attempted to touch it. But before he could reach it, a beam of light, invisible to the eye, broke through the invisible beam, and loud alarms in various parts of the building rang up with a deafening clamour.

BY MAIL, WIRE, AND WIRELESS.

Paris.—Trace has been found, after nearly thirteen years, of a company of the 24th Australian Battalion, believed to have been blown to pieces at Beaumont Hamel. The bodies of some of the men and a number of personal belongings have been discovered and taken over by the War Graves Commission.

London.—Dr. William Remington, of the Common Law, Regent Street, at Shooters Hill, was fined £3 with 7s. costs at Woolwich Police Court for driving a motor-car in a dangerous manner at Plumstead High Street.

Washington.—English has been adopted by the Philippine Legislature as the official language for court pleadings and records, but because of the Spanish-speaking population their language will enjoy co-equality with it until January 1, 1940, the Commerce Department has been advised by its office in Manila.

Lowell, Mass.—When Edward Dillon, 34, approached Thomas Dalton, 33, in quest of a \$1 loan, the latter met the request with a baseball bat. At St. John's hospital, Dillon was treated for a fractured right arm, broken finger bone and bruises.

Berlin.—The government has created a special agricultural council, which is to consider ways and means for assisting the agriculturists. The council comprises several former ministers of agriculture and representatives of all political parties. That it is high time to take action was emphasized by the fact that on the cereal exchange here, the price of rye fell below that of maize in consequence of large rye offers from Poland.

Des Moines, Ia.—Long road trips for college and university athletes improve rather than retard their scholastic standing, in the opinion of Joe Pipal, coach of Occidental College, Los Angeles. Pipal brought nine men to Des Moines for the Drake Relays last month, and in an address to a civic club explained his views.

Harbin.—Kenmit Roosevelt, hunting in the wilds of China, cables that he has shot a giant panda, said to be a cross between a bear and a racoon.

Vienna.—The world's record for continuous pianoforte playing for 72 hours, held by an American named Knapp, was broken at Vienna by a pianist named Geza Ledovsky, who played for 76 hours.

Cleveland.—Recent statistics have disclosed that the associated companies of the Bell Telephone system are responsible for one of the largest publishing businesses in the world. The annual output of telephone directories has reached the stupendous total of 31,000,000 copies.

"RED" CLERGYMAN ROUSES STORM.

CURSE ON BRITISH EMPIRE.

COUNCIL EMBARGO.

"To hell with the British Empire," a phrase alleged to have been used by the Rev. C. J. Bucknall, known at Launceston as the "Red Curate of Delabole," has roused much indignation.

Mr. Bucknall was delivering a speech at Launceston on the Castle Green, which belongs to the corporation. The town council have since decided not to allow Mr. Bucknall in future to speak on any property controlled by them.

Frequent Complaints.

Frequent complaints have been made against the Socialist doctrines of Mr. Bucknall, and in 1928 two parishioners petitioned for his removal. The Bishop of Truro, however, declined to accede.

Mr. Bucknall achieved notoriety when at Thaxted, Essex, by displaying a Sinn Fein flag on one side of the church and a red flag on the other.

He delivered a speech on one occasion smoking a clay pipe and a standing between a red flag and a crucifix. He is alleged to have referred to the Union Jack as "an unchristian flag."

ELECTROCUTING WHALES.

STRONG CURRENT SENT THROUGH HARPOONS.

The method of electrocution is to be applied to whale-hunting during the coming season in the Antarctic. The usual way of killing whales is to shoot a harpoon into the animal, and either let it tire itself to death by tugging the whaleboat, or to fix explosives to the harpoon. Both these methods are cruel, and to some degree uneconomical, because of the whale's great loss of blood before death. The new method provides for a metal line attached to the rope which connects the harpoon with the whale's mouth. When the harpoon has landed in the whale, a strong electric current is sent along the line, causing immediate death. It remains to be seen whether the electric current affects the quality of the oil, which is the main object of whale-hunting.

HOME CRICKET.

SURREY'S BIG WIN.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

London, June 13. Surrey beat Glamorgan by an innings and 73 runs.

Scores:—

Glamorgan 37, (M. J. C. Allom 5 for 14, Geary 5 for 22), and 153 (Geary 6 for 48). Surrey 205 for 6 declared, (Sandham 137, Mercer 6 for 78).

"AGA" LIGHT.

GARDEN ROAD SIGNAL INSTALLED.

As mentioned in the *Daily Press* yesterday, the work of erecting the "AGA" Signal Light to control traffic at the foot of Garden Road was started in the morning under the supervision of a P.W.D. official, while the manager of the Swedish Trading Co., Ltd., who are the suppliers of the new signal apparatus, was also present. The signal was put into use during the day and the tests gave satisfactory results both for the "Stop" and "Go" indicators and for the red and green flashing lights which are used at night. The old signal box was demolished in the afternoon.

The low umbrella-like contrivance with flashing lights above the red and green indicators attracted much attention and an additional constable was on duty giving hints to Chinese motor drivers passing the station as to how the indicators worked. A police officer stated that smooth working may be expected in the course of about two days when the drivers become familiar with the signs. The new signal light should considerably ease the traffic difficulties at this spot.

CONSIGNEE NOTICES.

NORDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN.

THE STEAMER "LAHN"

having arrived from BREMEN, HAMBURG and PORTA, Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified that their Cargo is being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hong Kong & Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., Kowloon, where Delivery can be obtained. Consignees are further notified that the Steamer "LAHN" has taken at HAMBURG and BREMEN Through Cargo for HONG KONG, S.S. "RUDOLF," S.S. "JOHANN," S.S. "MARGARETE," S.S. "BOHN," S.S. "IRMA," S.S. "GASTON," S.S. "NARDE," S.S. "STRATON," and S.S. "STAR" from GOTHENBURG, DANZIG, OSLO, BERGEN, HELSINGFORS and ABO.

All Goods remaining undelivered after the 20th of June, 1929, will be subject to Rent. No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever. Damaged Packages must be left in the Godown for examination by the Consignees and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. Anderson & Aste at 10 a.m. on the 19th of June, 1929.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godown and all Claims must be presented within Two Weeks of the Ship's arrival here after which date they will not be recognised. Consignees are requested to surrender their Bills of Lading to the Undersigned for Counter-signature.

MELCHERS & CO.,

Agents: NORDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN, Hong Kong, 13th June, 1929. [784

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION Co.'s STEAMER "TILSINGTON COURT."

ARRIVED HONG KONG ON 11th JUNE, 1929.

FROM ANTWERP, LONDON, GIBRALTAR, MAHESWILLIES, MALTA, PORTSAID, ADEN, COLOMBO AND STRAITS.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above-named Vessel are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hong Kong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each Consignment will be sorted out Mark by Mark and Delivery can be obtained as the Goods are landed. Optional Goods will be landed here unless instructions have been given to the contrary Six hours before arrival of the Steamer.

Goods not cleared within 8 days, including date of arrival, will be subject to Rent. No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever. Damaged Packages must be left in the Godown for examination by the Consignees and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. Anderson & Aste, at 10 a.m. on Mondays and Thursdays, within the Free Storage period.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before 1st July, 1929, or they will not be recognised. No Claims will be admitted after the Steamer has left the Godown.

Agents: GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., Ltd. Hong Kong, 12th June, 1929. [784

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Pres. Cleveland, June 13, 4 a.m. Pres. Madison, June 25, 9 a.m. Pres. Pierce, June 13, 9 a.m. Pres. Jackson, June 25, 9 a.m. Pres. Taft, June 13, 9 a.m. Pres. McKinley, June 25, 9 a.m. Pres. Jefferson, June 13, 9 a.m. Pres. Grant, June 25, 9 a.m.

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Pres. Adams, June 18, 9 a.m. Pres. Monroe, June 25, 9 a.m. Pres. Harrison, June 30, 9 a.m. Pres. Wilson, June 11, 9 a.m. Pres. Johnson, June 14, 9 a.m. Pres. Van Buren, June 25, 9 a.m.

To Manila

Pres. Madison, June 13, 8 p.m. Pres. Taft, June 6, 6 p.m. Pres. Pierce, June 22, 6 p.m. Pres. McKinley, July 18, 6 p.m. Pres. Jackson, July 2, 6 p.m. Pres. Jefferson, July 20, 6 p.m.

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OTHER SAILINGS:—	SHANGHAI, ETC.	CONVENT, ETC.
M.S. "Siam"	—	30th June
M.S. "Panama"	—	17th July
M.S. "Danmark"	17th June	23rd July
M.S. "Java"	16th July	26th August
M.S. "Asia"	15th August	24th Sept.
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Goods not cleared within 8 days, including date of arrival, will be subject to Rent. No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever. Damaged Packages must be left in the Godown for examination by the Consignees and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. Anderson & Aste, at 10 a.m. on Mondays and Thursdays, within the Free Storage period.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before 1st July, 1929, or they will not be recognised. No Claims will be admitted after the Steamer has

ADVERTISED SAILINGS FROM HONG KONG.

ALEXANDRIA.

Pres. Adams, Dollar, June 16.
Pres. Harrison, Dollar, June 30.
Pres. Johnson, Dollar, July 15.

AMOI.

Haiching, Douglas, June 14.
Tjiloboot, J.C.J.L., June 14.
Klungchow, B. & S., June 17.
Haining, Douglas, June 19.
Sunning, B. & S., June 19.
Kumang, Jardine's, June 19.
Haiyang, Douglas, June 21.
Anhui, B. & S., June 23.
Tjikembang, J.C.J.L., June 24.
Sinkiang, B. & S., June 25.
Hosang, Jardine's, June 29.
Tilawa, B.I., June 29.
Tjikini, J.C.J.L., June 29.
Sirdhana, P. & O., July 3.
Talamas, B.I., July 6.
Kutang, Jardine's, July 10.

ANTWERP.

Asuta Maru, N.Y.K., June 15.
Jeypore, P. & O., June 15.
Malaya, Manners, June 27.
Kashima Maru, N.Y.K., June 29.
Siam, Manners, June 30.

AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

Changte, B. & S., June 19.
Calulu, Dodwell's, June 22.
Tango Maru, N.Y.K., June 23.
St. Albans, E. & A., July 8.

BALTIMORE.

City of Mobile, Bank, June 18.
Larchbank, Bank, June 21.
Machoon, B.F., July 8.

BANGKOK.

Kwanchow, B. & S., June 15.
Hellas, Thoreson's, June 16.
Chinhua, B. & S., June 20.
Helios, Thoreson's, June 23.
Kalgan, B. & S., June 23.
Hirundo, Thoreson's, June 30.
Hiram, Thoreson's, July 7.

BELOWAN DELL.

Main, Melchers, June 20.
Van Heutz, J.C.J.L., June 21.
Trier, Melchers, June 23.

BOMBAY.

Rajputana, P. & O., June 23.
Tattori Maru, N.Y.K., June 27.
Mirapore, P. & O., July 9.
Awa Maru, N.Y.K., July 11.

BOSTON.

City of Mobile, Bank, June 15.
Pres. Adams, Dollar, June 16.
Japanese Prince, Furness, June 19.
Takaoka Maru, N.Y.K., June 19.
Larchbank, Bank, June 21.
British Prince, Furness, July 4.
Machoon, B.F., July 8.
Mcaster Castle, Dwell's, July 10.
Pres. Johnson, Dollar, July 15.

BREMEN.

Zosma, J.C.J.L., June 17.
Main, Melchers, June 20.
Trier, Melchers, June 29.

BRINDISI.

Fiume L. Dodwell's, June 21.
Venezia, Dodwell's, July 5.
Nippon, Dodwell's, July 13.

CALCUTTA.

Talpa, B.I., June 14.
Morioka Maru, N.Y.K., June 15.
Yuenang, Jardine's, June 17.
Gurna, B.I., June 25.
Yamagata Maru, N.Y.K., June 29.
Santia, B.I., July 4.

CEBU.

Washington, S.S.S., June 17.
Golden Tide, S.S.S., June 21.
Michigan, States S.S., July 2.

CHIEFOO.

Huichow, B. & S., June 25.

COLOMBO.

Sauerland, J.C.J.L., June 14.
Asuta Maru, N.Y.K., June 15.
Jeypore, P. & O., June 15.
Pres. Adams, Dollar, June 16.
Anger, M.M., June 18.
Main, Melchers, June 20.
Fiume, Dodwell's, June 21.
Rajputana, P. & O., June 22.
Gleniffer, Jardine's, June 24.
Tattori Maru, N.Y.K., June 27.
Kashima Maru, N.Y.K., June 29.
Perim, P. & O., June 29.
Trier, Melchers, June 29.
Pres. Harrison, Dollar, June 30.
General Mettinger, M.M., July 2.
Oldenburg, J.C.J.L., July 2.
Venezia, Dodwell's, July 5.
Kishgar, P. & O., July 9.
Mirapore, P. & O., July 9.
Sauerland, J.C.J.L., July 13.
Awa Maru, N.Y.K., July 11.
Nippon, Dodwell's, July 13.
Pres. Johnson, Dollar, July 15.

COPENHAGEN.

Delhi, Gilman's, June 14.
Canton, Gilman's, June 28.
Malaya, Manners, June 27.
Siam, Manners, June 30.

DALNY.

Lahn, Melchers, June 14.
Yingchow, B. & S., June 16.
Luchow, B. & S., June 23.
Derfingier, Melchers, July 2.
Isar, Melchers, July 13.

DUTCH PORTS.

Sauerland, J.C.J.L., June 14.
Delhi, Gilman's, June 14.
Jeypore, P. & O., June 15.
Asuta Maru, N.Y.K., June 15.
Main, Melchers, June 20.
Gleniffer, Jardine's, June 24.
Perseus, B.F., June 25.
Canton, Gilman's, June 28.
Malaya, Manners, June 27.
Kashima Maru, N.Y.K., June 29.
Trier, Melchers, June 29.
Siam, Manners, June 30.
Oldenburg, J.C.J.L., July 2.
City of Cambridge, Bank, July 10.
Sarpedon, B.F., July 10.
Sauerland, J.C.J.L., July 13.

FOOCHOW.

Haiching, Douglas, June 14.
Raining, Douglas, June 18.
Haiyang, Douglas, June 21.

GENOA.

Dakar Maru, N.Y.K., June 14.
Sauerland, J.C.J.L., June 14.
Pres. Adams, Dollar, June 16.
Zosma, J.C.J.L., June 17.
Cyclops, B.F., June 20.
Trier, Melchers, June 29.
Pres. Harrison, Dollar, June 30.
Oldenburg, J.C.J.L., July 2.
Sauerland, J.C.J.L., July 13.
Pres. Johnson, Dollar, July 15.

GLASSGOW.

Cyclops, B.F., June 20.
Sarpedon, B.F., July 10.

GOTHENBURG.

Delhi, Gilman's, June 14.
Malaya, Manners, June 27.
Canton, Gilman's, June 28.
Siam, Manners, June 30.

HAIPHONG AND HOIHOW.

Ichong, B. & S., June 14.
Chekiang, B. & S., June 16.
Canton, M.M., July 17.
Tonkin, M.M., June 19.
Chinhua, B. & S., June 20.

HAMBURG.

Sauerland, J.C.J.L., June 14.
Delhi, Gilman's, June 14.
Jeypore, P. & O., June 15.
Zosma, J.C.J.L., June 17.
Main, Melchers, June 20.
Gleniffer, Jardine's, June 24.
Perseus, B.F., June 25.
Canton, Gilman's, June 28.
Kashima Maru, N.Y.K., June 29.
Siam, Manners, June 30.
Oldenburg, J.C.J.L., July 2.
City of Cambridge, Bank, July 10.

HAVRE.

Cyclops, B.F., June 20.
Malaya, Manners, June 27.
Siam, Manners, June 30.

HONOLULU.

Pres. Cleveland, Dollar, June 18.
Pres. Pierce, Dollar, June 27.
Eclipse, States S.S., July 7.
Anyo Maru, N.Y.K., July 9.
Shinyo Maru, N.Y.K., July 10.

ILOILO.

Washington, S.S.S., June 17.
Golden Tide, S.S.S., June 21.
Michigan, States S.S., July 2.

JAPAN PORTS.

Lahn, Melchers, June 14.
Shidzuoka Maru, N.Y.K., June 17.
Alipore, P. & O., June 18.
Andre Lebon, M.M., June 18.
Pres. Cleveland, Dollar, June 18.
Kumang, Jardine's, June 19.
Aki Maru, N.Y.K., June 20.
Danmark, Manners, June 20.
Protislau, B.F., June 20.
Tilawa, B.I., June 20.
Achilles, B.F., June 21.
Bellerophon, B.F., June 21.
Glenog, Jardine's, June 21.
Takada, B.I., June 21.
Glenshane, Jardine's, June 22.
Achilles, B.F., June 23.
Fushimi Maru, N.Y.K., June 24.
Pres. Madison, Dollar, June 25.
Rhinecland, J.C.J.L., June 25.
Emp. of Russia, C.P.S., June 26.
Nagara, Jardine's, June 29.
Hosang, Jardine's, June 29.
Tilawa, B.I., June 29.
Yokohama Maru, N.Y.K., July 1.
Derfingier, Melchers, July 2.
Pres. Pierce, Dollar, July 2.
Sirdhana, P. & O., July 3.
Adrasut, B.F., July 3.
Khyber, P. & O., July 5.
Phemius, B.F., July 5.
Anyo Maru, N.Y.K., July 9.
Himalaya, Dwell's, July 9.
Pres. Jackson, A.M.L., July 9.
Aldington Court, Jar., July 10.
Emp. of Asia, C.P.S., July 10.
Kutang, Jardine's, July 10.
Shidzuoka Maru, N.Y.K., July 10.
Tatpith, B.F., July 11.
Tatpith, J.C.J.L., July 11.
Philoctetes, B.F., July 12.
Isar, Melchers, July 13.

KALANG.

Talpa, B.I., June 14.
Atsuta Maru, N.Y.K., June 15.
Jeypore, P. & O., June 15.
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Yuenang, Jardine's, June 17.
Van Heutz, J.C.J.L., June 20.
Rajputana, P. & O., June 22.
Gurna, B.I., June 25.
Tattori Maru, N.Y.K., June 27.
Kashima Maru, N.Y.K., June 29.
Perim, P. & O., June 29.
Trier, Melchers, June 29.
Pres. Harrison, Dollar, June 30.
General Mettinger, M.M., July 2.
Oldenburg, J.C.J.L., July 2.
Venezia, Dodwell's, July 5.
Kishgar, P. & O., July 9.
Mirapore, P. & O., July 9.
Sauerland, J.C.J.L., July 13.
Awa Maru, N.Y.K., July 11.
Nippon, Dodwell's, July 13.
Pres. Johnson, Dollar, July 15.

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Kishgar, P. & O., July 9.
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Sauerland, J.C.J.L., July 13.
Awa Maru, N.Y.K., July 11.
Nippon, Dodwell's, July 13.
Pres. Johnson, Dollar, July 15.

MANILA.

Sauerland, J.C.J.L., June 14.
Tjiloboot, J.C.J.L., June 14.
Hopping, Jardine's, June 18.
Washington, S.S.S., June 17.
Zosma, J.C.J.L., June 17.
Changte, B. & S., June 19.
Emp. of Russia, C.P.S., June 19.
Pres. Madison, Dollar, June 19.
Tjiloboot, J.C.J.L., June 19.
Japanese Prince, Furness, June 20.
Calulu, Dodwell's, June 22.
Pres. Pierce, Dollar, June 22.
Tango Maru, N.Y.K., June 23.
Trier, Melchers, June 29.
Pres. Harrison, Dollar, June 30.
Emp. of Asia, C.P.S., July 2.
Michigan, States S.S., July 2.
Oldenburg, J.C.J.L., July 2.
Tjiloboot, J.C.J.L., July 2.
St. Albans, E. & A., July 8.
Pres. Taft, Dollar, July 8.
Machoon, B.F., July 8.
Mcaster Castle, Dwell's, July 10.
Sauerland, J.C.J.L., July 13.
Pres. Johnson, Dollar, July 15.

MARSEILLES.

Dakar Maru, N.Y.K., June 14.
Jeypore, P. & O., June 15.
Sauerland, J.C.J.L., June 15.
Asuta Maru, N.Y.K., June 15.
Anger, M.M., June 18.
Main, Melchers, June 20.
Canton, Gilman's, June 22.
Rajputana, P. & O., June 22.
Perseus, B.F., June 25.
Kashima Maru, N.Y.K., June 29.
Perim, P. & O., June 29.
Pres. Harrison, Dollar, June 30.
General Mettinger, M.M., July 2.
Sarpedon, B.F., July 10.
Sauerland, J.C.J.L., July 13.
Pres. Johnson, Dollar, July 15.

NAPLES.

Pres. Adams, Dollar, June 16.
Pres. Harrison, Dollar, June 30.
Pres. Johnson, Dollar, July 15.

NEWORWANG.

Yingchow, B. & S., June 16.
Luchow, B. & S., June 23.

NEW YORK, BOSTON, etc.

City of Mobile, Bank, June 15.
Pres. Adams, Dollar, June 16.
Japanese Prince, Furness, June 19.
Takaoka Maru, N.Y.K., June 19.
Larchbank, Bank, June 21.
British Prince, Furness, July 4.
Machoon, B.F., July 8.
Mcaster Castle, Dwell's, July 10.
Pres. Johnson, Dollar, July 15.

NORTH CHINA.

Lahn, Melchers, June 14.
Danmark, Manners, June 17.
Patroclus, B.F., June 27.
Derfingier, Melchers, July 2.
Isar, Melchers, July 13.

ORAN.

Main, Melchers, June 20.
Trier, Melchers, June 29.

OSLO.

CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

SWATOW & BANGKOK	"KWANGCHOW" On 16th June, 3 p.m.
SWATOW, SHANGHAI & TIENTSIN	"SUZYANG" On 16th June, 10 a.m.
HONGKONG, PAKHOI & HAIPHONG	"CHEKIANG" On 16th June, 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI, NEWCHANG & DALNY	"YINGCHOW" On 16th June, 3 p.m.
AMOI, SWATOW & SINGAPORE	"KIUNGCHOW" On 17th June, Noon
AMOI, SHANGHAI & TIENTSIN	"SUNNING" On 18th June, 5 p.m.
SHANGHAI	"SHANTUNG" On 19th June, 5 p.m.
SWATOW & SHANGHAI	"LINAN" On 20th June, 10 a.m.
HONGKONG & BANGKOK	"CHINHUA" On 20th June, 10 a.m.
AMOI, SWATOW & SINGAPORE	"ANHUI" On 23rd June, 8 a.m.
SWATOW, SHANGHAI & TIENTSIN	"SZECHUEN" On 23rd June, 10 a.m.
SWATOW & BANGKOK	"KALANG" On 23rd June, Noon
SHANGHAI, NEWCHANG & DALNY	"LUOHOW" On 23rd June, 3 p.m.
WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN	"HUICHOW" On 25th June, 11 a.m.
AMOI, SHANGHAI & TIENTSIN	"SINKIANG" On 25th June, 5 p.m.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For Freight or Passage apply to— BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

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AUSTRALIAN-ORIENTAL LINE, LIMITED.

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THROUGH NEW VESSEL MAINTAIN A REGULAR SERVICE FROM HONGKONG TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED TO ALL AUSTRALIAN, NEW ZEALAND AND TASMANNIAN PORTS EXCEPT AT MOST UP-TO-DATE FIRST & SECOND CLASS PASSENGER ACCOMMODATION. HONGKONG TO SYDNEY—18 DAYS.

STEAMERS	Days Home Koss	Days to East
CHANGTE	In Port 16th July	18th June
TAIPING	13th August	20th July
CHANGTE	10th September	27th August
TAIPING		3rd September

For Freight and Passage Apply to—BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

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AND AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN LINE (ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. CO., LTD.)

Sailings from Hong Kong.

S.S. "CITY OF MOBILE"	via Suez Canal 15th June
S.S. "MACHAON"	via Suez Canal 8th July
S.S. "CITY OF MANDALAY"	via Suez Canal 15th July

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Panama Canal at Owners' option.

Subject to Change without Notice.

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HONG KONG & CANTON. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., CANTON.

[21]

PRINCE LINE

AUGMENTED SERVICE SAILINGS EVERY 14 DAYS

TO BOSTON

AND NEW YORK

M.V. "JAVANESE PRINCE"	June 19th
T.S. "BRITISH PRINCE"	July 4th
T.S. "JAPANESE PRINCE"	July 18th

Excellent Accommodation for a Limited Number of Passengers at Moderate Rates.

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Telephone: Central 3185. (Incorporated in Great Britain)

Telegrams: Furnessprince. King's Building [19]



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To MARSEILLES via Saigon, Singapore, Colombo, Djibouti (Aden), Suez, Port-Said.	To Yokohama via Shanghai and Kobe.
ANGERS ... 18th June	ANDRE LEBON ... 18th June
G. METZINGER ... 2nd July	PORTHOUS ... 2nd July
ANDRE LEBON ... 16th July	CHENONCEAUX ... 16th July
PORTHOUS ... 30th July	ATHOS II ... 30th July
CHENONCEAUX ... 13th Aug.	D'ARTAGNAN ... 13th Aug.
ATHOS II ... 27th Aug.	SPHINX ... 27th Aug.
D'ARTAGNAN ... 10th Sept.	ANGERS ... 10th Sept.
SPHINX ... 24th Sept.	G. METZINGER ... 24th Sept.

We can issue Through Tickets to Egypt, Syrian Ports, East Africa, Madagascar by Transhipment on Mail Steamers at Port-Said, or Djibouti.

COMMERCIAL LINE

For DUNKIRK via Port-Said, Oran, Casablanca, Havre, Rotterdam, (Antwerp).

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Cie des MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

Telephone: C. 661 and 740. 2, Queen's Building, [13]

ROYAL OBSERVATORY'S DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

STATION	HONG KONG	JUNE 12, 1929.					JUNE 13, 1929.				
		Barometer at Sea Level	Thermometer	Winds	Direction	Force	Barometer at Sea Level	Thermometer	Winds	Direction	Force
Wladivostok	12	29.92	78.0	WSW	1	0	29.96	76.1	SSE	2	f
Nemuro	11	30.02	78.5	NNW	1	0	30.04	78.0	SE	1	...
Hokodate	"	29.94	79.0	ESE	4	...	29.98	76.1	NE	2	...
Tokio	"	29.82	78.5	ENE	1	...	29.80	75.9	...	...	...
Kochi	"	29.69	78.4	...	0	...	29.86	75.8	...	...	...
Nagasaki	"	29.65	78.0	NE	1	...	29.80	75.0	...	...	...
Kagoshima	"	29.65	78.0	...	0	...	29.80	75.0	...	...	...
Oshima	"	29.65	78.0	W	1	...	29.78	75.0	SSW	4	...
Naha	"	29.74	75.5	SSW	3	...	29.75	75.5	SW	1	...
Ishigakijima	"	29.69	75.4	SW	1	...	29.73	75.0	SW	2	...
Bonin Island	"	29.76	75.0	SW	1	...	29.76	75.0	...	...	...
Chefoo	13	29.64	75.2	SSW	1	0	29.75	75.7	S	1	0
Shanghai	14	29.69	75.4	NE	1	0	29.78	75.3	NE	2	0
Guttsalf	"	29.74	75.5	NNE	1	0	29.69	75.7	NE	1	0
Sharp Peak	"	29.60	75.1	S	2	0	29.67	75.6	S	2	0
Amoy	"	29.60	75.1	S	4	0	29.68	75.9	SE	2	0
Swatow	"	29.66	75.8	W	2	0	...	...	...	...	...
Taihook	11	29.78	75.0	S	4	0	...	...	...	...	...
Taihu	"	29.76	75.0	S	2	0	...	...	...	...	...
Tainan	"	29.75	75.7	WNW	2	0	...	...	...	...	...
Koshun	"	29.74	75.5	...	4	0	...	...	...	...	...
Pescadore	"	29.74	75.5	...	4	0	...	...	...	...	...
Hong Kong	14	29.61	75.2	SSW	2	0	29.71	75.4	S	4	0
Gap Rock	"	29.64	75.2	SSW	4	0	29.70	75.4	SSW	4	0
Macao	"	29.59	75.1	S	2	0	29.66	75.3	SSW	4	0
Hoihow	"	29.70	75.4	SSW	2	0	29.75	75.7	SSW	3	0
Pratas Island	"	29.52	75.7	SSW	2	0	29.68	75.1	SSW	2	0
Phulien	10	29.62	75.4	NE	2	0	29.67	75.8	SSW	2	0
Tourane	"	29.75	75.7	WNW	4	0	29.80	75.9	SSW	2	0
Cape St. James	"	29.72	75.8	NE	4	0	29.75	75.7	SE	4	0
Basco	14	29.69	75.4	NE	4	0	29.75	75.7	SE	4	0
Aparri	"	29.69	75.4	NE	4	0	29.75	75.7	SE	4	0
Tuguegarao	"	29.69	75.4	NE	4	0	29.75	75.7	SE	4	0
Vigan	"	29.69	75.4	NE	4	0	29.75	75.7	SE	4	0
Manila	"	29.71	75.5	SW	2	0	29.75	75.7	SE	4	0
Legaspi	"	29.69	75.4	NE	4	0	29.75	75.7	SE	4	0
Calbayog	"	29.72	75.8	N	4	0	29.79	75.6	NE	4	0
Tacloban	"	29.72	75.8	N	4	0	29.79	75.6	NE	4	0
Doilo	"	29.72	75.8	N	4	0	29.79	75.6	NE	4	0
Cebu	"	29.72	75.8	N	4	0	29.79	75.6	NE	4	0
Surigao	"	29.72	75.8	N	4	0	29.79	75.6	NE	4	0
Saipan	"	29.72	75.8	N	4	0	29.79	75.6	NE	4	0
Guam	12.22	29.80	75.9	E	4	0	29.86	75.8	ENE	1	0
Yap	11.00	29.79	75.6	ESE	1	0	29.86	75.8	ENE	1	0
Pelew	"	29.79	75.6	ESE	1	0	29.87	75.7	ESE	3	0
Ponape	"	29.79	75.6	ESE	1	0	29.86	75.8	ENE	1	0
Labuan	14	29.79	75.6	SW	1	0	29.86	75.8	ENE	1	0

June 13d. 11A. 00m.—Pressure is highest to the north-east of Japan, and relatively low over China generally; the depression is not indicated this morning.

Hong Kong rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.60 inch. Total since January 1, 1928, 10.23 inches; against an average of 29.94 inches.

FORECAST FOR THE 24 HOURS ENDING AT NOON ON THE 14th.

DISTRICT.	FORECAST.
1.—Formosa Channel	S. winds, moderate; fair generally, local showers.
2.—South coast of China between Hong Kong and Lamock	
3.—Hong Kong to Gap Rock	
4.—South coast of China between Hong Kong and Hainan	

C. W. JEFFRIES, Director.

HONG KONG METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

Hong Kong Observatory, June 12.

Previous Day	On Date	On Date
at 4 p.m.	10 a.m.	4 p.m.
Barometer ... 29.59	29.74	29.58
Thermometer ... 87	88	87
Humidity ... 78	74	71
Wind ...		
Direction ... S	S	S
Force ... 2	3	3
Weather ... C	C	C
Rain ... 0.00	0.00	0.00

Highest open-air Temperature, 13: 80

Lowest open-air Temperature, 13: 83

B=Blue sky; C=Cloudy; D=Drizzle; F=Fog; L=Lightning; M=Mist; O=Overcast; P=Passing showers; Q=Squalls; R=Rain; T=Thunder.

\$7.50

will keep you in touch with Hong Kong news for six months

AFTER YOU GO AWAY

and you will certainly want to know what is happening. Send an order for the Weekly Press to be sent to you. We, at 11, Ice House Street, will do the rest.

HONG KONG TIDE TABLE.

From June 14 to 20, 1929.

HIGH WATER. LOW WATER.

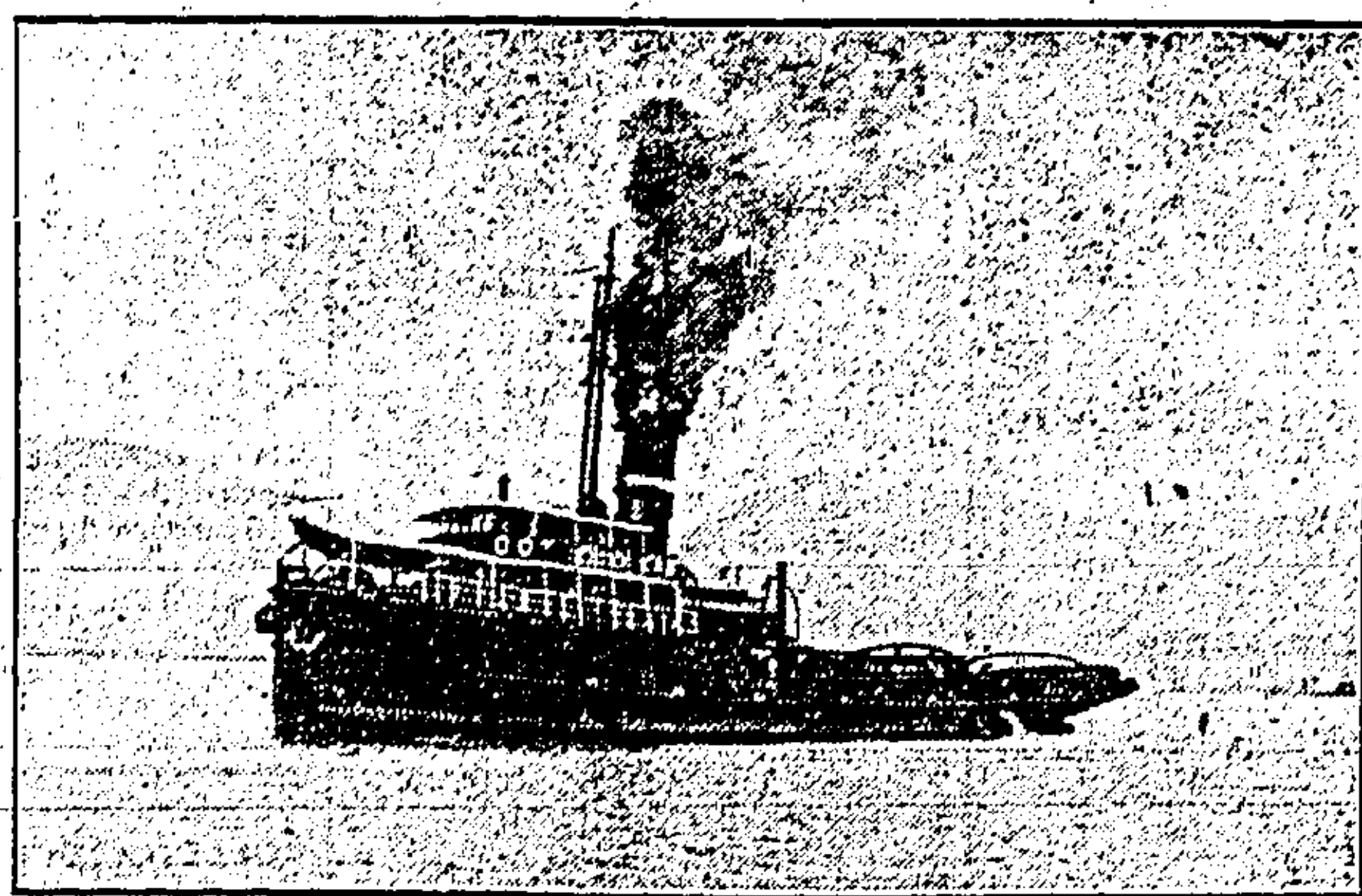
Day of Week	Date	High Water	Low Water
Fr.	14	h. 4.48 m. 4.3	h. 1.45 m. 1.5
Sat.	15	h. 5.32 m. 4.6	h. 1.08 m. 1.8
Sun.	16	h. 6.16 m. 4.9	h. 0.50 m. 2.2
Mon.	17	h. 6.50 m. 5.2	h. 0.18 m. 3.6
Tues.	18	h. 7.15 m. 5.5	h. 0.24 m. 3.0
Wed.	19	h. 7.27 m. 5.8	h. 0.36 m. 2.7
Thur.	20	h. 7.54 m. 6.1	h. 0.52 m. 1.6

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"Henry Keswick"

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Please address enquiries to the Chief Manager,

R. M. DYER, B.Sc., M.I.N.A., Kowloon Dock, Hong Kong.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATIONS

To	STEAMSHIP	DATE
TSINGTAU via SWATOW & SHANGHAI	"HOPSANG" "YATSHING" "HANGSANG" "CHAKSANG"	Sun., 16th June, at 10 a.m. Wed., 19th June, at 10 a.m. Sun., 23rd June, at 10 a.m. Wed., 26th June, at 10 a.m.
OSAKA via AMOI, MOJI & KOBE	"KUMSANG" "KUTSANG" "NAMSANG"	Wed., 18th June, at 10 a.m. Wed., 10th July, at 7 a.m. Thurs., 18th July, at 10 a.m.
OSAKA via AMOI, SEAL, MOJI & KOBE	"HOSANG"	Satur., 29th June, at 7 a.m.
STRAITS & CALCUTTA	"YUENSANG"	Mon., 17th June, at 3 p.m.
SANDAKAN	"MAUSANG" "HINSANG"	Sun., 16th June, at 3 p.m. Fri., 28th June, at 3 p.m.
TIENTSIN	"YUSANG"	Thurs., 20th June, at 7 a.m.
CANTON	"HANGSANG"	Mon., 17th June, at 11 p.m.

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Steamship "GLENIFFER"	... P.M., 24th June
Steamship "GLENSHANE"	... 24th July
Motor Vessel "GLENOGLE"	... 7th August
Motor Vessel "GLENAMOY"	... 4th Sept.

To SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA & VLADIVOSTOK.

Motor Vessel "GLENOGLE"	... 21st June
Steamship "GLENSHANE"	... 29th June
Steamship "ALDINGTON COURT"	... 10th July
Motor Vessel "GLENAMOY"	... 24th July
Motor Vessel "GLENGARRY"	... 2nd August

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THROUGH BOOKINGS TO LONDON: Cabin class ... £80.

NEXT SAILINGS TO EUROPE:—

Express Freight S.S. "Main"	... departure 20th June
Pass. S.S. "TRIER"	... departure 20th June
Express Freight S.S. "Lahn"	... departure 17th July
Pass. S.S. "DERFFLINGER"	... departure 27th July
Express Freight S.S. "Isar"	... departure 14th Aug.
Pass. S.S. "RAABERUECKEN"	... departure 24th Aug.
Freight S.S. "Augsburg"	... departure 27th Aug.
Freight S.S. "Alster"	... departure 11th Sept.

Passenger steamers sailing via Manila and Ports to Genoa, Rotterdam, Hamburg and Bremen.

Freight steamers sailing via Singapore and Ports to Marseilles, Rotterdam, Hamburg and Bremen.

NEXT ARRIVALS FROM EUROPE:—

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TO VICTORIA AND VANCOUVER
17 Days Hong Kong-Vancouver, 14 Days Shanghai-Vancouver
11 Days Kobe-Vancouver, 9 Days Yokohama-Vancouver

	Hong Kong	Shanghai	Kobe	Yokohama	Vancouver
EMPERESS OF RUSSIA	June 24	July 2	July 4	July 13	July 18
EMPERESS OF ASIA	July 10	July 16	July 18	July 27	Aug. 1
EMPERESS OF FRANCE	July 31	Aug. 6	Aug. 8	Aug. 17	Aug. 22
EMPERESS OF RUSSIA	Aug. 21	Aug. 27	Aug. 29	Sept. 9	Sept. 14
EMPERESS OF ASIA	Sept. 4	Sept. 10	Sept. 12	Sept. 21	Sept. 26
EMPERESS OF FRANCE	Sept. 25	Sept. 30	Oct. 1	Oct. 10	Oct. 15
EMPERESS OF RUSSIA	Oct. 10	Oct. 16	Oct. 18	Oct. 27	Nov. 1
EMPERESS OF ASIA	Oct. 30	Nov. 5	Nov. 7	Nov. 16	Nov. 21
EMPERESS OF FRANCE	Nov. 13	Nov. 19	Nov. 21	Nov. 30	Dec. 4
EMPERESS OF RUSSIA	Nov. 27	Dec. 3	Dec. 5	Dec. 14	Dec. 19
EMPERESS OF ASIA	Dec. 18	Dec. 24	Dec. 26	Jan. 4	Jan. 9
EMPERESS OF FRANCE	Jan. 15	Jan. 21	Jan. 23	Feb. 1	Feb. 6
EMPERESS OF RUSSIA	Feb. 8	Feb. 14	Feb. 16	Feb. 25	Feb. 30

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June 18	June 20	June 31	June 23
July 2	July 4	July 5	July 7

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Shipping News Daily Statement, Waterfront News, etc.

YESTERDAY'S FREIGHT RETURNS.

IMPORTS 13,500 TONS;
THROUGH CARGO
23,500 TONS.

The general cargo returns shown at the Harbour Office during the 24 hours ended at 9 a.m. yesterday carried by vessels arriving in Hong Kong were as follows:-

British	Cargo for H.K.	Through Ports.
Hydrangea, Swatow	70	—
Bendoran, Leith	1,300	2,370
Machon, Liverpool	5,000	400
Tiltington, London	1,300	6,000
Hai Ching, Foochow	350	8,000
Talma, Osaka	1,340	1,900
Cheong Shing, Tongku	1,000	1,100
Protetilaus, Tacoma	2,000	—
Chenau, Canton	—	600
American	—	12,400
New Orleans	—	8,000
Norwegian	—	8,900
Kronviken, Samarindo	170	300
Huho, Samarindo	40	2,000
Japanese	—	210
Lushan Maru, Shanghai	80	390
Mankok Maru, Japan	850	—
German	—	870
Tak Hing, Macao	40	—
Total	13,550	23,560

Arrivals and Departures.
The arrivals and departures during the period under review were as follows:-

	Arr.	Dep.
British	9	5
American	1	1
Norwegian	2	3
Japanese	4	2
Chinese	1	3
Dutch	0	3
Portuguese	0	1
Total	17	18

ASIATIC DECK PASSENGERS.

The following vessels brought Asiatic deck passengers to the Colony during the 24 hours ending at 9 a.m. yesterday.

	Passengers
Hydrangea (Br.) Swatow	271
Hai Ching (Br.) Osaka, Amoy	863
Hozan Maru (Jap.) Keelung, Swatow	44
Lushan Maru (Jap.) Shanghai	254
Total	1,432

DAILY WATERFRONT NEWS.

"CITY OF ATHENS" RETURNS.

ENGINE TROUBLE.

The s.s. City of Athens (British) which left here on Wednesday for Shanghai, returned to this port at 1.30 p.m. yesterday afternoon having experienced engine trouble. The vessel moved to Kowloon Bay and later to the Kowloon Docks. Captain H. Percival is in command, and Messrs. Bank Line are the local agents.

A New Arrival.

The s.s. Tiltington Court, the third "Court" steamer to arrive here, made her first visit yesterday. She arrived from London and Singapore with 1,500 tons of general merchandise for Hong Kong and 6,000 for through ports. She is owned by Messrs. Halden & Company and Messrs. Mackinnon Mackenzie are the local agents. The vessel is comparatively new and her details are not included in the latest Lloyd's Registry. She has a net tonnage of 4,334 tons. Captain J. W. Sutherland is in command with a British crew of 40.

Derelict Junk Sighted.

Captain Burleigh, master of the s.s. Cheong Shing (British) arriving from Tongku and Weihaiwei reports having sighted a derelict junk 3 East of Hiu Chu.

Cargo of Explosives.

The s.s. Bendoran (British) arrived from Leith and Singapore with 50 tons of explosives and 1,900 tons of ammoniac and general cargo for Hong Kong.

Results of a "Strenuous" Defence.
The Chinese who was charged with boarding the s.s. President Lincoln alongside the Kowloon Wharves without permission and who denied a previous conviction of larceny, was again before Commander G. F. Holt at the Marine Court yesterday morning. The prisoner now admitted the previous conviction and stated that he really meant that he had never been convicted at the Marine Court.

Without comment, his Worship imposed a fine of \$50 or two months' hard labour.

"Threshold Rock" Takes a Toll.
A trading junk left Hong Kong on Wednesday evening for Shum Chun laden with general cargo to the value of \$3,000. Approaching Capsuim Pass the boat struck "Threshold Rock," known on the chart as Bun San Siah Rock, and filling rapidly she sank in deep water. The crew had time to lower a lifeboat and were saved. The junk was valued at \$2,000.

Chief Engineer McNaught III of the s.s. Tai Hing on the Wuchow run was admitted to hospital on Sunday suffering from a leg complaint. His duties have been taken over by the Second Engineer who is being assisted by Mr. McCarthy during Mr. McNaught's absence. The s.s. Tai Hing arrived yesterday and reports that Wuchow is very quiet with less troop movement.

ARRIVALS.

June 12.
Cheong Shing, British str., 1,256 tons, Capt. D. G. Burleigh, from Weihaiwei, buoy No. C33. — J. M. & Co.
Independence, American str., 4,733 tons, Capt. B. J. Cheshire, from Cebu, buoy No. A4. — L. Everett & Co.

June 13.
Chenau, British str., 1,335 tons, Capt. A. Cook, from Canton, buoy No. B9. — B. & S.
Chian Lee, Chinese str., 1,830 tons, Capt. K. Ishii, from Saigon, Shumshuip Wharf. — Dai Tai Hong.

Dorry, German str., 878 tons, Capt. J. Jacobson, from Tourane, buoy No. C41. — Chan Yue Teng.

Hafthor, Norwegian str., 761 tons, Capt. C. Beck, from Saigon, buoy No. C15. — Thoresen & Co.

Hop Sang, British str., 1,359 tons, Capt. P. R. Gay, from Canton, buoy B32. — J. M. & Co.

Hsin Chang, Chinese str., 1,238 tons, Capt. C. C. Ma, from Canton, C.M.S.N. Wharf. — C.M.S.N. & Co.

Hydrangea, British str., 561 tons, Capt. W. Brewer, from Swatow, Chiu On Wharf. — Chiu On S.S. Co., Ltd.

Kojun Maru, Japanese str., 1,303 tons, Capt. Y. Nishimoto, from Canton, buoy No. C39. — M.B.K. Kueichow, British str., 1,290 tons, Capt. A. F. Summerfield, from Canton, buoy No. B13. — B. & S.

Lahn, German str., 3,300 tons, Capt. A. Lehr, from Singapore, buoy No. A28. — Melchers & Co.

Nankoh Maru, Japanese str., 2,950 tons, Capt. T. Kikumoto, from Moji, Yaumai Wharf. — Y.K.K. Phorus, British str., 2,753 tons, Capt. V. Trigg, from Tanakan, North Point. — A.P.C.

Suiyang, British str., 1,585 tons, Capt. F. W. Potter, from Swatow, buoy No. B12. — B. & S.

Yat Shing, British str., 1,424 tons, Capt. P. Jowett, from Tsingtao and Shanghai, West Point Wharf. — J.M. & Co.

CLEARANCES.

June 13.
Chenau, for Swatow.
Cheongshing, for Canton.
Chian Lee, for Whampoa.
Dulven, for Whampoa.
Francis Garnier, for Haiphong.
Hydrangea, for Swatow.
Ichang, for Hoihow.
Independence, for Panama.
Kojun Maru, for Dairen.
Kronviken, for Shanghai.
Kueichow, for Foochow.
Lahn, for Shanghai.
Lushan Maru, for Canton.
Nankoh Maru, for Batu Pahat.
Suiyang, for Canton.
Theusis, for Takao.
Tjileboet, for Amoy.
Yatshing, for Canton.

PASSENGERS.

Arrivals.
The following passengers arrived here by the s.s. Lahn on June 13:-
Mr. Stephen Hsia, Mrs. Maria de Boer, Mr. James Hobbs, Col. W. Cohen, for Hong Kong; Mr. Geng H. Wang, Mr. Tom Thomson, Mr. P. G. Smith, for Shanghai.

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ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. CO., LTD.

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"CITY OF BEDFORD" via Suez Canal

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WEST INDIES, MAURITIUS, EAST & SOUTH AFRICA,
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LAND PORTS, RED SEA, EGYPT, CONSTANTINOPLE,
GREECE, LEVANTINE PORTS, EUROPE, ETC.
PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL FORTNIGHTLY
DIRECT ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.
(Under Contract with H.M. Government.)

Steamship	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"JEYPORE"	5,318	15th June	Mar. Ldn. A.werp. Bham. H'by.
"RAJPUTANA"	16,588	22nd June	Bombay, Mar. Ldn. A.werp. Bham. H'by.
"KASHGAR"	9,005	6th July	Mar. Ldn. A.werp. Bham. H'by.
"MINZAFOR"	6,719	13th July	Strait, Colombo & Bombay
"ALPORE"	5,273	19th July	Strait, Colombo & Bombay
"KEIWA"	5,135	26th July	Mar. Ldn. A.werp. Bham. H'by.
"KEYBER"	5,114	3rd Aug.	Mar. Ldn. A.werp. Bham. H'by.
"KIDDERPORE"	5,334	10th Aug.	Strait, Colombo & Bombay
"MALWA"	10,980	17th Aug.	Bombay, Mar. Ldn. A.werp. Bham. H'by.
"KASHMIR"	9,983	24th Aug.	Mar. Ldn. A.werp. Bham. H'by.
"MORLA"	10,983	31st Aug.	Bombay, Mar. Ldn. A.werp. Bham. H'by.
"MANTUA"	10,948	7th Sept.	Bombay, Mar. Ldn. A.werp. Bham. H'by.
"MIRZAFOR"	6,719	14th Sept.	Strait, Colombo & Bombay
"ALPORE"	5,273	21st Sept.	Strait, Colombo & Bombay
"KARMALA"	9,128	28th Sept.	Mar. Ldn. A.werp. Bham. H'by.
"KIDDERPORE"	5,334	5th Oct.	Strait, Colombo & Bombay
"KALYAN"	9,144	12th Oct.	Mar. Ldn. A.werp. Bham. H'by.
"MACELONIA"	11,120	19th Oct.	Bombay, Mar. Ldn. A.werp. Bham. H'by.
"SASHGAR"	9,983	26th Oct.	Mar. Ldn. A.werp. Bham. H'by.
"RAJPUTANI"	16,588	2nd Nov.	do.
"MALWA"	10,980	9th Nov.	do.

* Cargo only. * Calls Casablanca.
Frequent connections from Port Said for Passengers and Cargo to Genoa, Constantinople, Piraeus, Smyrna, and other Levant Ports by steamers of the Khedivial Mail Steamship Co.

BRITISH INDIA-APCAR SAILINGS

Steamship	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"TALMA"	10,000	14th June, 8 p.m.	Singapore, Penang & Calcutta
"GURMA"	8,945	21st June	do.
"SANTHA"	7,784	28th June	do.
"TILAWA"	10,006	5th July	do.
"TALAMBA"	8,018	12th July	do.
"SIRDHANA"	7,745	19th July	do.
"TAKLIWA"	7,936	26th July	do.
"TALMA"	10,000	2nd Aug.	do.
"KASHMIR"	9,983	9th Aug.	do.
"SHEAF"	—	16th Aug.	do.

B.I.—Apcar Line steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class passengers. All steamers are fitted with wireless and carry a qualified surgeon.

EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (SOUTH)

Steamship	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"ST. ALBANS"	4,500	6th July	Manila, Sandakan, Thursday
"ARAFURA"	6,000	13th July	Island, Townsville, Brisbane,
"TANDA"	4,500	20th July	Sydney and Melbourne.
"ST. ALBANS"	4,500	27th July	do.
"ARAFURA"	6,000	3rd Aug.	do.

Regular Monthly Sailings from Hong Kong to Japan & Hong Kong to Australia.
The E. & A. S.S. Co., Ltd., steamers will also call at Shanghai, Hio, Oahu, Kolombangra, Tawao, Timor, Durwin, or other ports en route as indicated on the schedule.
Frequent connections from Australia with the following:-
The Union S.S. Co.'s Steamers to the United Kingdom via New Zealand & Vancouver, San Francisco, etc.
The E. & O. Royal Mail Steamers to London via Suez Canal.
The P. & O. Branch Service of Steamers to London via the Cape.
The New Zealand Shipping Co.'s Steamers for Southampton and London via Panama Canal.

SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI AND JAPAN

* "ALPORE"	5,273	18th June	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
* "KEIWA"	5,135	25th June	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
* "TILAWA"	10,006	2nd July	Amoy, Moji, Kobe, Yokohama & Osaka.
* "SIRDHANA"	7,745	9th July	Amoy, Moji, Kobe & Osaka.
* "KEYBER"	5,114	16th July	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
* "TALAMBA"	8,018	23rd July	Amoy, Moji, Kobe & Osaka.
* "ARAFURA"	6,000	30th July	Amoy, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
* "TAKLIWA"	10,984	19th July	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
* "TAKLIWA"	7,938	19th July	Amoy, Moji, Kobe & Osaka.
* "KIDDERPOE"	6,334	30th July	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
* "PALMA"	10,000	30th July	Amoy, Moji, Moji, Kobe & Osaka.
* "KASHMIR"	8,965	2nd Aug.	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
* "SHEFA"			

